

The Daily Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY
BY
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CHAS. HOLT. HIRSH BOWEN. DANIEL WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Twelve lines of matter, or its equivalent in space, constitutes a square.

1 Square a day,	\$ 75
do do 3 days,	2 00
do do 1 week,	3 00
do do 2 weeks,	5 00
do do 1 month,	10 00
do do 2 months,	18 00
do do 3 months,	25 00
do do 6 months,	45 00
do do 1 year,	80 00
do do 2 years,	150 00
do do 3 years,	225 00
do do 4 years,	300 00
do do 5 years,	375 00
do do 6 years,	450 00
do do 7 years,	525 00
do do 8 years,	600 00
do do 9 years,	675 00
do do 10 years,	750 00

Cards in "Business Directory," \$1.50 per year each for 3 lines; \$1.00 per year for each additional line. Special Notices, (unless kept inside, having prominent position, and advertisement, 50 per cent advance on ordinary rates.)
Notices of Meetings, (Charitable Societies, Fire Companies, etc.), half price.
Advertisements not accompanied with directions will be inserted (if full) and charged accordingly.
All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance. This rule will not be varied from.
Advertising bills collectible quarterly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

NOAH NEWELL,
Wholesale and Retail Groceries, Stationer, Lumber, etc., 100 N. Main St., Janesville, Wis.

S. P. COLE, M. D.
Homeopathic and Surgeon. Office at Hotel Hamilton, Residence, first door south of the Baptist Church.

L. J. BARROWS,
Physician and Surgeon, office and residence corner of Academy and Wall Streets, oct18dawit

M. H. JOHNSON,
Artist, Office in Jackson & Smith's block, over the Rock County Bank, Janesville, Wis. ap18dawit

KNOW LTON & JACKSON,
Ornery at Law, Hyatt's block, Janesville, Wis. ap18dawit

J. H. W. LANS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, 100 N. Main St., Janesville, Wis. ap18dawit

JOHN M. CASE,
Attorney at Law, Office in Smith's block, west end of the bridge, Milwaukee St., Janesville, Wis. ap18dawit

J. M. MAY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in May's block opposite Myers block, corner Main and Milwaukee streets. je18dawit

L. O. O. F.
Wisconsin Lodge, No. 14, meets in Lappin's block, on Wednesday evening of each week. J. A. NOKKEMAN, G. C. jun18dawit

WILLARD MERRILL,
Attorney at Law and United States Court Commissioner. Office, Lappin's block, Janesville, Wis. ap18dawit

MIDGREN & FRANK,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office in Myers block, Main street, Janesville, Wis. J. J. B. FRANK, ap18dawit

MERRILL & COMSTOCK,
Attorneys at Law, Office, Lappin's block, Janesville, Wis. (ap18dawit) H. N. COMSTOCK, jun18dawit

WILLARD MERRILL,
Attorney at Law, Office, Lappin's block, Janesville, Wis. (ap18dawit) H. N. COMSTOCK, jun18dawit

G. W. CLINTON, M. D.,
Homeopathic and Surgeon. Office and residence, Academy St., a few rods northwest Milwaukee Street. jydawit

SANFORD A. HUDSON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in Empire block, Janesville, Wisconsin. je18dawit

H. A. PATTERSON,
Attorney at Law and Justice of the Peace, Janesville, Wis. Office on Main street, nearly opposite the American Express office. ap18dawit

BENNETT, CASSIDAY & GIBBS,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office, Lappin's block, Janesville, Wis. will furnish Abstracts of Title and Loan Money. jydawit

NEW YORK CASH STORE,
Smith & Batavia, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Canned Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Ready-made Clothing and every kind of merchandise at the very lowest cash prices. je18dawit

T. M. ATHERTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
West of the bridge, Milwaukee St., Janesville, Wis. Collections made, Abstracts of Title furnished, and County Warrants returned, to pay Taxes, at a discount. Non-resident taxpayers will save money by corresponding with me. Refer to M. E. Whitton, Esq., Janesville, or Wm. A. Reynolds, Esq., Milwaukee, or Hon. W. B. Allison, U. S. Senator, Iowa. ap18dawit

E. B. QUINER,
WAR CLAIM AGENT, MADISON,
Wis., Procures Claims for Pensions \$5 each; Back Pay and unpaid pay; Collects Back Pay for Discharged Soldiers; Settles Soldiers' Warrants for Back Pay and Bounty; Claims Aid for Families; Subsistence and other Military accounts. 24awit

The Rochester BOOT & SHOE STORE!
W. A. REYNOLDS.

W. A. REYNOLDS,
No. 4, Jackson & Smith's Block,
Next Door to the Rock Co. Bank.
apl8dawit

NEW LEATHER STORE
ON MAIN STREET SIX DOORS SOUTH OF MILWAUKEE STREET.
Call and examine my Stock and Prices.
J. C. BAILEY.

LEATHER,
FROM THE BEST
Eastern and European Tanneries
ALSO
FINDINGS
Of all descriptions, and shall keep constantly on hand a large and full assortment of the
Best Stock in the Market.
J. C. BAILEY.

Another Large Invoice of PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS!
Just received at the Janesville Literary Emporium, corner Court, Soule block, Janesville, Wis. J. C. DEARBORN.

MORTGAGES FOR SALE.

WANTED!
A GOOD WORKMAN, immediately. Apply at O. W. Munsel's Garriage Manufactory. A good assortment of Carriages constantly on hand and for sale at O. W. MUNSEL'S. Repairing done on short notice at MUNSEL'S. m18dawit

The American Encyclopedia,
COMPLETE in 10 volumes, 8 vo shop, at the Old Price, \$5.00 per vol, at ap18dawit
J. C. MOSLEY & BROTHERS.

RECEIVED THIS DAY.
SOME heavy Brown Paper, which we sell by the yard, manufactured expressly for putting under carpets.
O. J. DEARBORN.

FARM FOR SALE!
I HAVE a farm of 240 acres, situated in the town of Magnolia, in this county, which I will sell for about one-half what it is worth. W. M. SMITH, Janesville, March 18, 1893.

ROCK COUNTY BANK,
Janesville, Directors: Wisconsin
T. JACKMAN, J. J. R. PRASER, J. B. CROSBY, M. B. FITZ, S. W. SMITH, S. G. BAILEY, J. B. MILLER.

Particular attention paid to collections. Right drafts on the principal cities of the United States and Great Britain. Will purchase Notes, Drafts, Certificates of Deposit, etc., and buy and sell Gold and Silver at the market rate. T. JACKMAN, President. B. CROSBY, Cashier.

Another Large Arrival of Crockery & Glassware
WHEELLOCK'S.
JUST received the best stock of White China and all kinds of Crockery ever brought to this town. Three wagons full of over two hundred dollars' worth of goods, including plates, cups, saucers, etc., of all descriptions, and at prices that will satisfy all who wish full sets or part of sets should call on WHEELLOCK'S.

Also, a large and complete assortment of various kinds of HOUSE KEEPING GOODS!
The best stock of Table Glass Ware in the West. Plate Ware, Table Cutlery, Tea Trays of all sizes, etc. Janesville, June 25, 1893. (apl8dawit)

WAR CLAIMS.
THIS undersigned is prepared to collect all War Claims Against the Government, including Pensions, Half-Pay, Bounty Money and Pay of Soldiers in Armies, and of Sailors in the Navy and Orphan children, for a reasonable compensation. Office in Lappin's block, Janesville, Wis. H. N. COMSTOCK, jun18dawit

Gilt and Rosewood Frames.
A large arrival just received at SUTHERLAND'S BOOKSTORE.

WALL PAPERS!
A NOTHER new supply of spring Wall Papers, embracing a large variety of Beautiful Patterns, just received and for sale cheap at SUTHERLAND'S BOOKSTORE.

P. S.—Remember that Sutherland has a larger stock of papers than all other stores in the city combined. March 24th, 1893.

WALL AND CURTAIN PAPERS.
THE best arrival of the season just received at SUTHERLAND'S BOOKSTORE.

SUTHERLAND'S BOOKSTORE.
Gray Papers, Buff Papers, White Papers, Iodine Papers, Grained Papers, Satin Papers, Match Papers, Decorative Papers, Gold Papers, together with a splendid assortment of PAPER SHEDS.

N. B.—The best and selling more paper than all others in the city is evidence that Sutherland's Bookstore IS THE PLACE to purchase Paper Hangings. ap18dawit

REMEMBER
that the only Wholesale and Retail Book and Paper House in Janesville is located in the Corner of Jackson & Smith's New Block. Go there if you would Buy Cheap. O. J. DEARBORN.

Wall Paper, Wall Paper.
RECEIVED this day, direct from the manufacturer, another very large invoice of elig. Wall Papers and Borders, all of which were bought previous to the advance in paper goods, and which we will Sell Cheaper than any other shops in the city. Janesville, April 27th, 1893. ap18dawit

FRESH FRUITS
Hermetically sealed! At WHEELLOCK'S.
JUST received, a fresh supply of Peaches, Pine Apples, Raspberries, Cherries, Whiteberries, Jonquins, Grapes, Quinces, Siberian Crab and Pear Apples, Fresh cut Apples, Canned Apples, Pickled Cucumbers, Limes and assorted Pickles, two excellent brands of the Sardines in salt and quarter boxes, Pepper Sauce, Catsup, Worcestershire Sauce, English Mustard, French Mustard, Sweet Oil, French Mustard, etc., etc. All warranted Good. I will sell them at Old Prices. ap18dawit

WANTED!
A GOOD WORKMAN, immediately. Apply at O. W. Munsel's Garriage Manufactory. A good assortment of Carriages constantly on hand and for sale at O. W. MUNSEL'S. Repairing done on short notice at MUNSEL'S. m18dawit

The American Encyclopedia,
COMPLETE in 10 volumes, 8 vo shop, at the Old Price, \$5.00 per vol, at ap18dawit
J. C. MOSLEY & BROTHERS.

RECEIVED THIS DAY.
SOME heavy Brown Paper, which we sell by the yard, manufactured expressly for putting under carpets.
O. J. DEARBORN.

FARM FOR SALE!
I HAVE a farm of 240 acres, situated in the town of Magnolia, in this county, which I will sell for about one-half what it is worth. W. M. SMITH, Janesville, March 18, 1893.

ROCK COUNTY BANK,
Janesville, Directors: Wisconsin
T. JACKMAN, J. J. R. PRASER, J. B. CROSBY, M. B. FITZ, S. W. SMITH, S. G. BAILEY, J. B. MILLER.

Particular attention paid to collections. Right drafts on the principal cities of the United States and Great Britain. Will purchase Notes, Drafts, Certificates of Deposit, etc., and buy and sell Gold and Silver at the market rate. T. JACKMAN, President. B. CROSBY, Cashier.

Another Large Arrival of Crockery & Glassware
WHEELLOCK'S.
JUST received the best stock of White China and all kinds of Crockery ever brought to this town. Three wagons full of over two hundred dollars' worth of goods, including plates, cups, saucers, etc., of all descriptions, and at prices that will satisfy all who wish full sets or part of sets should call on WHEELLOCK'S.

Also, a large and complete assortment of various kinds of HOUSE KEEPING GOODS!
The best stock of Table Glass Ware in the West. Plate Ware, Table Cutlery, Tea Trays of all sizes, etc. Janesville, June 25, 1893. (apl8dawit)

WAR CLAIMS.
THIS undersigned is prepared to collect all War Claims Against the Government, including Pensions, Half-Pay, Bounty Money and Pay of Soldiers in Armies, and of Sailors in the Navy and Orphan children, for a reasonable compensation. Office in Lappin's block, Janesville, Wis. H. N. COMSTOCK, jun18dawit

Gilt and Rosewood Frames.
A large arrival just received at SUTHERLAND'S BOOKSTORE.

WALL PAPERS!
A NOTHER new supply of spring Wall Papers, embracing a large variety of Beautiful Patterns, just received and for sale cheap at SUTHERLAND'S BOOKSTORE.

P. S.—Remember that Sutherland has a larger stock of papers than all other stores in the city combined. March 24th, 1893.

WALL AND CURTAIN PAPERS.
THE best arrival of the season just received at SUTHERLAND'S BOOKSTORE.

SUTHERLAND'S BOOKSTORE.
Gray Papers, Buff Papers, White Papers, Iodine Papers, Grained Papers, Satin Papers, Match Papers, Decorative Papers, Gold Papers, together with a splendid assortment of PAPER SHEDS.

N. B.—The best and selling more paper than all others in the city is evidence that Sutherland's Bookstore IS THE PLACE to purchase Paper Hangings. ap18dawit

REMEMBER
that the only Wholesale and Retail Book and Paper House in Janesville is located in the Corner of Jackson & Smith's New Block. Go there if you would Buy Cheap. O. J. DEARBORN.

Wall Paper, Wall Paper.
RECEIVED this day, direct from the manufacturer, another very large invoice of elig. Wall Papers and Borders, all of which were bought previous to the advance in paper goods, and which we will Sell Cheaper than any other shops in the city. Janesville, April 27th, 1893. ap18dawit

FRESH FRUITS
Hermetically sealed! At WHEELLOCK'S.
JUST received, a fresh supply of Peaches, Pine Apples, Raspberries, Cherries, Whiteberries, Jonquins, Grapes, Quinces, Siberian Crab and Pear Apples, Fresh cut Apples, Canned Apples, Pickled Cucumbers, Limes and assorted Pickles, two excellent brands of the Sardines in salt and quarter boxes, Pepper Sauce, Catsup, Worcestershire Sauce, English Mustard, French Mustard, Sweet Oil, French Mustard, etc., etc. All warranted Good. I will sell them at Old Prices. ap18dawit

WANTED!
A GOOD WORKMAN, immediately. Apply at O. W. Munsel's Garriage Manufactory. A good assortment of Carriages constantly on hand and for sale at O. W. MUNSEL'S. Repairing done on short notice at MUNSEL'S. m18dawit

The American Encyclopedia,
COMPLETE in 10 volumes, 8 vo shop, at the Old Price, \$5.00 per vol, at ap18dawit
J. C. MOSLEY & BROTHERS.

RECEIVED THIS DAY.
SOME heavy Brown Paper, which we sell by the yard, manufactured expressly for putting under carpets.
O. J. DEARBORN.

FARM FOR SALE!
I HAVE a farm of 240 acres, situated in the town of Magnolia, in this county, which I will sell for about one-half what it is worth. W. M. SMITH, Janesville, March 18, 1893.

ROCK COUNTY BANK,
Janesville, Directors: Wisconsin
T. JACKMAN, J. J. R. PRASER, J. B. CROSBY, M. B. FITZ, S. W. SMITH, S. G. BAILEY, J. B. MILLER.

Particular attention paid to collections. Right drafts on the principal cities of the United States and Great Britain. Will purchase Notes, Drafts, Certificates of Deposit, etc., and buy and sell Gold and Silver at the market rate. T. JACKMAN, President. B. CROSBY, Cashier.

Another Large Arrival of Crockery & Glassware
WHEELLOCK'S.
JUST received the best stock of White China and all kinds of Crockery ever brought to this town. Three wagons full of over two hundred dollars' worth of goods, including plates, cups, saucers, etc., of all descriptions, and at prices that will satisfy all who wish full sets or part of sets should call on WHEELLOCK'S.

Also, a large and complete assortment of various kinds of HOUSE KEEPING GOODS!
The best stock of Table Glass Ware in the West. Plate Ware, Table Cutlery, Tea Trays of all sizes, etc. Janesville, June 25, 1893. (apl8dawit)

WAR CLAIMS.
THIS undersigned is prepared to collect all War Claims Against the Government, including Pensions, Half-Pay, Bounty Money and Pay of Soldiers in Armies, and of Sailors in the Navy and Orphan children, for a reasonable compensation. Office in Lappin's block, Janesville, Wis. H. N. COMSTOCK, jun18dawit

Gilt and Rosewood Frames.
A large arrival just received at SUTHERLAND'S BOOKSTORE.

WALL PAPERS!
A NOTHER new supply of spring Wall Papers, embracing a large variety of Beautiful Patterns, just received and for sale cheap at SUTHERLAND'S BOOKSTORE.

P. S.—Remember that Sutherland has a larger stock of papers than all other stores in the city combined. March 24th, 1893.

WALL AND CURTAIN PAPERS.
THE best arrival of the season just received at SUTHERLAND'S BOOKSTORE.

SUTHERLAND'S BOOKSTORE.
Gray Papers, Buff Papers, White Papers, Iodine Papers, Grained Papers, Satin Papers, Match Papers, Decorative Papers, Gold Papers, together with a splendid assortment of PAPER SHEDS.

N. B.—The best and selling more paper than all others in the city is evidence that Sutherland's Bookstore IS THE PLACE to purchase Paper Hangings. ap18dawit

REMEMBER
that the only Wholesale and Retail Book and Paper House in Janesville is located in the Corner of Jackson & Smith's New Block. Go there if you would Buy Cheap. O. J. DEARBORN.

Wall Paper, Wall Paper.
RECEIVED this day, direct from the manufacturer, another very large invoice of elig. Wall Papers and Borders, all of which were bought previous to the advance in paper goods, and which we will Sell Cheaper than any other shops in the city. Janesville, April 27th, 1893. ap18dawit

FRESH FRUITS
Hermetically sealed! At WHEELLOCK'S.
JUST received, a fresh supply of Peaches, Pine Apples, Raspberries, Cherries, Whiteberries, Jonquins, Grapes, Quinces, Siberian Crab and Pear Apples, Fresh cut Apples, Canned Apples, Pickled Cucumbers, Limes and assorted Pickles, two excellent brands of the Sardines in salt and quarter boxes, Pepper Sauce, Catsup, Worcestershire Sauce, English Mustard, French Mustard, Sweet Oil, French Mustard, etc., etc. All warranted Good. I will sell them at Old Prices. ap18dawit

WANTED!
A GOOD WORKMAN, immediately. Apply at O. W. Munsel's Garriage Manufactory. A good assortment of Carriages constantly on hand and for sale at O. W. MUNSEL'S. Repairing done on short notice at MUNSEL'S. m18dawit

The American Encyclopedia,
COMPLETE in 10 volumes, 8 vo shop, at the Old Price, \$5.00 per vol, at ap18dawit
J. C. MOSLEY & BROTHERS.

RECEIVED THIS DAY.
SOME heavy Brown Paper, which we sell by the yard, manufactured expressly for putting under carpets.
O. J. DEARBORN.

FARM FOR SALE!
I HAVE a farm of 240 acres, situated in the town of Magnolia, in this county, which I will sell for about one-half what it is worth. W. M. SMITH, Janesville, March 18, 1893.

ROCK COUNTY BANK,
Janesville, Directors: Wisconsin
T. JACKMAN, J. J. R. PRASER, J. B. CROSBY, M. B. FITZ, S. W. SMITH, S. G. BAILEY, J. B. MILLER.

Particular attention paid to collections. Right drafts on the principal cities of the United States and Great Britain. Will purchase Notes, Drafts, Certificates of Deposit, etc., and buy and sell Gold and Silver at the market rate. T. JACKMAN, President. B. CROSBY, Cashier.

Another Large Arrival of Crockery & Glassware
WHEELLOCK'S.
JUST received the best stock of White China and all kinds of Crockery ever brought to this town. Three wagons full of over two hundred dollars' worth of goods, including plates, cups, saucers, etc., of all descriptions, and at prices that will satisfy all who wish full sets or part of sets should call on WHEELLOCK'S.

Also, a large and complete assortment of various kinds of HOUSE KEEPING GOODS!
The best stock of Table Glass Ware in the West. Plate Ware, Table Cutlery, Tea Trays of all sizes, etc. Janesville, June 25, 1893. (apl8dawit)

WAR CLAIMS.
THIS undersigned is prepared to collect all War Claims Against the Government, including Pensions, Half-Pay, Bounty Money and Pay of Soldiers in Armies, and of Sailors in the Navy and Orphan children, for a reasonable compensation. Office in Lappin's block, Janesville, Wis. H. N. COMSTOCK, jun18dawit

Gilt and Rosewood Frames.
A large arrival just received at SUTHERLAND'S BOOKSTORE.

WALL PAPERS!
A NOTHER new supply of spring Wall Papers, embracing a large variety of Beautiful Patterns, just received and for sale cheap at SUTHERLAND'S BOOKSTORE.

P. S.—Remember that Sutherland has a larger stock of papers than all other stores in the city combined. March 24th, 1893.

WALL AND CURTAIN PAPERS.
THE best arrival of the season just received at SUTHERLAND'S BOOKSTORE.

SUTHERLAND'S BOOKSTORE.
Gray Papers, Buff Papers, White Papers, Iodine Papers, Grained Papers, Satin Papers, Match Papers, Decorative Papers, Gold Papers, together with a splendid assortment of PAPER SHEDS.

N. B.—The best and selling more paper than all others in the city is evidence that Sutherland's Bookstore IS THE PLACE to purchase Paper Hangings. ap18dawit

REMEMBER
that the only Wholesale and Retail Book and Paper House in Janesville is located in the Corner of Jackson & Smith's New Block. Go there if you would Buy Cheap. O. J. DEARBORN.

Wall Paper, Wall Paper.
RECEIVED this day, direct from the manufacturer, another very large invoice of elig. Wall Papers and Borders, all of which were bought previous to the advance in paper goods, and which we will Sell Cheaper than any other shops in the city. Janesville, April 27th, 1893. ap18dawit

FRESH FRUITS
Hermetically sealed! At WHEELLOCK'S.
JUST received, a fresh supply of Peaches, Pine Apples, Raspberries, Cherries, Whiteberries, Jonquins, Grapes, Quinces, Siberian Crab and Pear Apples, Fresh cut Apples, Canned Apples, Pickled Cucumbers, Limes and assorted Pickles, two excellent brands of the Sardines in salt and quarter boxes, Pepper Sauce, Catsup, Worcestershire Sauce, English Mustard, French Mustard, Sweet Oil, French Mustard, etc., etc. All warranted Good. I will sell them at Old Prices. ap18dawit

WANTED!
A GOOD WORKMAN, immediately. Apply at O. W. Munsel's Garriage Manufactory. A good assortment of Carriages constantly on hand and for sale at O. W. MUNSEL'S. Repairing done on short notice at MUNSEL'S. m18dawit

The American Encyclopedia,
COMPLETE in 10 volumes, 8 vo shop, at the Old Price, \$5.00 per vol, at ap18dawit
J. C. MOSLEY & BROTHERS.

RECEIVED THIS DAY.
SOME heavy Brown Paper, which we sell by the yard, manufactured expressly for putting under carpets.
O. J. DEARBORN.

FARM FOR SALE!
I HAVE a farm of 240 acres, situated in the town of Magnolia, in this county, which I will sell for about one-half what it is worth. W. M. SMITH, Janesville, March 18, 1893.

ROCK COUNTY BANK,
Janesville, Directors: Wisconsin
T. JACKMAN, J. J. R. PRASER, J. B. CROSBY, M. B. FITZ, S. W. SMITH, S. G. BAILEY, J. B. MILLER.

Particular attention paid to collections. Right drafts on the principal cities of the United States and Great Britain. Will purchase Notes, Drafts, Certificates of Deposit, etc., and buy and sell Gold and Silver at the market rate. T. JACKMAN, President. B. CROSBY, Cashier.

Another Large Arrival of Crockery & Glassware
WHEELLOCK'S.
JUST received the best stock of White China and all kinds of Crockery ever brought to this town. Three wagons full of over two hundred dollars' worth of goods, including plates, cups, saucers, etc., of all descriptions, and at prices that will satisfy all who wish full sets or part of sets should call on WHEELLOCK'S.

Also, a large and complete assortment of various kinds of HOUSE KEEPING GOODS!
The best stock of Table Glass Ware in the West. Plate Ware, Table Cutlery, Tea Trays of all sizes, etc. Janesville, June 25, 1893. (apl8dawit)

WAR CLAIMS.
THIS undersigned is prepared to collect all War Claims Against the Government, including Pensions, Half-Pay, Bounty Money and Pay of Soldiers in Armies, and of Sailors in the Navy and Orphan children, for a reasonable compensation. Office in Lappin's block, Janesville, Wis. H. N. COMSTOCK, jun18dawit

Gilt and Rosewood Frames.
A large arrival just received at SUTHERLAND'S BOOKSTORE.

WALL PAPERS!
A NOTHER new supply of spring Wall Papers, embracing a large variety of Beautiful Patterns, just received and for sale cheap at SUTHERLAND'S BOOKSTORE.

P. S.—Remember that Sutherland has a larger stock of papers than all other stores in the city combined. March 24th, 1893.

WALL AND CURTAIN PAPERS.
THE best arrival of the season just received at SUTHERLAND'S BOOKSTORE.

SUTHERLAND'S BOOKSTORE.
Gray Papers, Buff Papers, White Papers, Iodine Papers, Grained Papers, Satin Papers, Match Papers, Decorative Papers, Gold Papers, together with a splendid assortment of PAPER SHEDS.

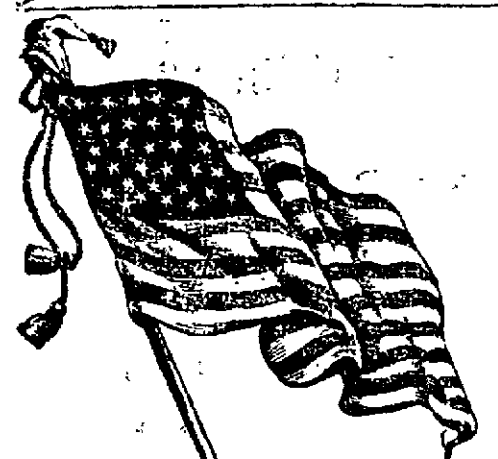
N. B.—The best and selling more paper than all others in the city is evidence that Sutherland's Bookstore IS THE PLACE to purchase Paper Hangings. ap18dawit

REMEMBER
that the only Wholesale and Retail Book and Paper House in Janesville is located in the Corner of Jackson & Smith's New Block. Go there if you would Buy Cheap. O. J. DEARBORN.

Wall Paper, Wall Paper.
RECEIVED this day, direct from the manufacturer, another very large invoice of elig. Wall Papers and Borders, all of which were bought previous to the advance in paper goods, and which we will Sell Cheaper than any other shops in the city. Janesville, April 27th, 1893. ap18dawit

FRESH FRUITS
Hermetically sealed! At WHEELLOCK'S.
JUST received, a fresh supply of Peaches, Pine Apples, Raspberries, Cherries, Whiteberries, Jonquins, Grapes, Quinces, Siberian Crab and Pear Apples, Fresh cut Apples, Canned Apples, Pickled Cucumbers, Limes and assorted Pickles, two excellent brands of the Sardines in salt and quarter boxes, Pepper Sauce, Catsup, Worcestershire Sauce, English Mustard, French Mustard, Sweet Oil, French Mustard, etc., etc. All warranted Good. I will sell them at Old Prices. ap18dawit

WANTED!<



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Lee crosses the Potomac.

It is reported in our afternoon dispatches that the greater portion of Lee's army has crossed, since Friday, into Maryland, at Antietam, Williamsport and Shepards-town. It is said to be 137,000 strong.

Rebel Designs.

The rebels are invading Pennsylvania with a still larger force. They want provisions and horses. It is not probable that they mean a permanent occupation of any part of that state, or to advance far into the interior, with any very large force. Such a movement on their part would be dangerous to themselves, as they would eventually be cut off. Lee is not with them, but keeps himself ready in the Shenandoah Valley to cross the Potomac and march on Baltimore first, and finally upon Washington. All movements, other than this, are considered deceptive.

How it happens that Lee was permitted, almost unmolested, to leave the Rappahannock and march down the Shenandoah Valley to a point where he is now nearer Baltimore than Hooker, may be explained hereafter, possibly. Affairs about Washington do not have that brilliant and hopeful appearance for the Union cause, which we all desire to see. It may possibly all come out right, but we have our fears.

Letter from Gen. Fremont.

Gen. Fremont sent the following letter to the New Hampshire Mass Union Convention held on the 17th inst.:

My DEAR SIR: I find that I must give up my hope to be with you to-morrow. The engagements of which I told you have, as I had anticipated, obliged me to remain here. To this is now added the critical condition of our national affairs. If I had been able to attend the meeting, I should have addressed mainly to the point which recent events in the west have made the uppermost question of the day; and which the people consider so vital, that in Ohio they are in danger of accepting as its representative a man who uses the doctrine of free speech as a defense and a shield, and not the flag under which he has served, and the conduct of whose life shows that he is not willing to accept it as the principle comprehending all cases and covering all territory. In this country men will go with principles, and if you allow false leaders to assume your name, the people will go with them, because the principle carries them. I should have urged the republican democracy of New Hampshire to assume distinctly the old principles, and to maintain the noble position which belongs to them.

I hope, my dear sir, you will insist upon this, and not allow men who are openly thwarting the objects of the government, to wrest to their aid the vital principles of your party and use them in the confederate fashion to mislead our own people, and to dishonor our old flag with its inscription, "free speech and free press." But while reasserting those principles upon which the administration went into power, and against which the south rebelled, I trust your people will mark plainly the boundary line which separates the former and men who are really opposing the war, by making equally distinct their determination to support the government in putting down the rebellion; this done, free speech would be secured; free speech for Wendell Phillips, as well as for Mr. Vallandigham.

Since I saw you, events have brought more peremptory duties. Your people will feel that they have more need for action than discussion; but whatever they arrive at, I trust that they will recognize that while we have rebels in the field, or in elections at home, there is neither victory nor safety in half-way measures or compromises. Very truly yours,

JOHN C. FREMONT.

His Excellency Gov. GILMORE.

ONE THOUSAND INDIANS AT STEVENS POINT.—On Monday last, our usually quiet city was much disturbed by the appearance in our midst of a large body of Indian warriors, about 1,000 in number, and report said that several thousand more were encamped in the outskirts of the town. They came here for the purpose of settling some difficulty which existed between them and the whites relative to their hunting grounds and government pay. It was alleged that they had received no annuity for many years, and that their present hunting grounds were not large enough to support them.

A meeting of the citizens was held, the city marshal and several councillors being present, and speeches were delivered by prominent men of the city.

The difficulties being amicably settled, the "peace pipe" was passed around, from which nearly all present took a whiff.

After this, the Indians repaired to Royce's Hall, where they had a grand "pow wow." The hall was crowded to excess by white people to witness the disgusting gyrations and gesticulations of the savages.

After the dance the Indians used bad whiskey freely, which made them act much more like devils than human beings.

One man was so badly scared that, in the excitement of the moment, and not knowing what else to do, he climbed a pine tree for safety.

The following day the savages left for their home in the woods.

Still They Go.—On Saturday, the 4th artillery of this city and two Brooklyn regiments left for Harrisburg. This morning the 69th leaves at 7 o'clock, to be followed by other regiments as fast as they can be supplied with arms and equipments.—*New York Tribune, 22d.*

We have seen a couple of sisters who had to be told everything together, for they were so much alike they couldn't be told apart.

A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Chambersburg, Pa., on the 18th inst., gives an account of the scene in that region, at the approach of the rebels. We give now and then an extract:

THREE PRISONERS.

When the rebels charged into the town, three of their men were by accident unhorsed. They were immediately taken prisoners by a few of the citizens who happened to witness their "downfall," and conveyed to and locked up in jail. Their horses were also seized and hurried off by citizens under cover of the darkness. Next morning these proceedings reached the ears of General Jenkins. He at once ordered the immediate release, by the citizens, of the three prisoners then in jail, and to make his order more peremptory, he seized and held a private citizen, and in the event of the non-appearance of the prisoners within an hour, threatened to burn the jail and hang the hostage. After some difficulty (the sheriff and other county officers having fled) the keys of the jail were obtained and the prisoners released. Gen. Jenkins then held the burgess to a responsibility for the safe delivery of the captured horses. As the horses could not be found, the town council gave the rebels \$900 in rebel scrip, which satisfied them for their loss.

CARRYING OFF NEGROES.

To the citizens of Chambersburg, this was, perhaps, one of the most painful of all the scenes they witnessed. The rebels took old people, and even very young children. Some were driven along the road like sheep. Others were hand-cuffed or tied, and driven along in that way. Others again were taken off mounted behind a "master" rider. They got a large number in all. They treated them with hardly any degree of kindness whatever.

DISCUSSION AT THE FRANKLIN HOUSE.

The Franklin House is the largest hotel in town. It is a large red brick building, and situated on one corner of an open square known as "The Diamond." Here the rebels often (or a good portion of them) came to take their meals. They were very polite when at the table; discussed the war, &c., with much warmth, argument and sophistry, but always held they were sure to come out first best. They one day discussed the question of copperheadism, and plainly said they were opposed to this class of persons. They held that the copperhead was like a drone in the beehive—of no use to either friends or foes.

They always kept telling the people to observe how kindly they treated them, and how differently from the manner in which the Union soldiers acted when they invaded southern territory. One morning, as one of the officers was using the pepper, he remarked, "We don't often get any of this, and when we do it is never as good." Some of them ate voraciously, and when they were doing so attributed it to the healthful effect of the valley air, remarking that they had come north for the health of the confederacy, of which they were a part. They did not all of them pay their hotel bills. They told the landlord that we had tried it long enough on their soil, and now they were going to try and end the war on ours.

REBEL CLOTHING AND ARMS.

The forces here were comfortably clothed. Their clothes were very dirty; but they were good. The command consisted of cavalry—three squadrons—and mounted infantry. This infantry force had been known as the Mountain Bushwhackers, but were lately placed in the regular rebel service. They carried sabres, pistols, and some carried rifles. Their horses were in good condition, and well adapted to heavy service and fleet running. As a generally, the men averaged between thirty-five and forty. Among them there were some very old men and very young boys. Both of these, however, were few and far between.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

A Valuable Prize.—Capture of the blockade runner Calypso, off the North Carolina coast.

UNITED STATES STEAMER FLORIDA }
ABOUT 30 MILES SOUTH OF CAPE PEAR, N.C. }
Thursday, June 11, 1863. }

This afternoon, after a sharp and exciting chase of about six hours, the United States steamer Florida captured the iron steamer Calypso, bound for Wilmington, North Carolina, with a cargo of rum, molasses, medicinal stores, and what else may be under these will be determined before long. She is an English built iron screw steamer, and was sailing under the rebel flag. She is a last propeller steamer, and her capture is a great feather in the Florida's cap, as very few of our vessels can go over 14 knots an hour, and the men on the Calypso claim her to be a ten knot steamer. She had on board some ten or fifteen passengers, five of whom were women and one or two little girls. The crew had been into the rum very evidently, and the one claiming to be second officer was pretty well reeling in liquor. They attempted to sink the vessel or blow her up, and all but a few had left the steamer in small boats; but a threat from Capt. Backhead to blow them and their vessel out of water if they did not instantly quit any further attempts in that direction, brought them to terms, especially as our 50-pound Parrott was pointed at her, ready to carry the threat into execution. So the vessel and cargo were saved and captured, the holes that had been made stopped up, and the water pumped out.

The Florida was the only one of all the fleet that espied the Calypso, and captured her many miles out of sight or sound of any other vessel, so we suppose the one-half of the proceeds will be entirely ours, according to the law in these matters.—And here a lesson is to be learned which I think will not soon be forgotten—that is, the propriety of cruising far off from shore through the day, and thus be enabled to see the rebel steamers that lie off the coast till night-fall, to creep in under cover of the darkness; for had we been with the rest of the fleet we should not have seen this steamer, and the chances are that she would have got in during the night. But, as fortune would have it, we got permission to go a number of miles out from the coast to fish. First, we baited up a shark, about six feet long, on a line about one third of an inch thick; then we hooked a hundred smaller fish on smaller hooks and lines, and now we have hooked on the end of a long line, some ten inches in circumference, the biggest fish yet caught, in the shape of a seven or eight hundred ton steamer.

I hear this is the first large steamer that has been captured off the Wilmington block ade, and the Florida has done much to console us for the loss of the Monitor, and make those of us who were once Monitor men find a "new love" in her.

A citizen of Marysville, California, was arrested for riding through the town waving a confederate flag and cheering for Jeff Davis, taken to Sacramento and tried by court-martial, and sentenced to ten years hard labor on the fortifications in San Francisco bay. In less than three days from the time of committing the crime he was at work.

A man cannot burrow in his counting room for ten or twenty of the best years of his life, and come out as much of a man and as little of a mole as when he went in.

Still They Go.—On Saturday, the 4th artillery of this city and two Brooklyn regiments left for Harrisburg. This morning the 69th leaves at 7 o'clock, to be followed by other regiments as fast as they can be supplied with arms and equipments.—*New York Tribune, 22d.*

We have seen a couple of sisters who had to be told everything together, for they were so much alike they couldn't be told apart.

Still They Go.—On Saturday, the 4th artillery of this city and two Brooklyn regiments left for Harrisburg. This morning the 69th leaves at 7 o'clock, to be followed by other regiments as fast as they can be supplied with arms and equipments.—*New York Tribune, 22d.*

We have seen a couple of sisters who had to be told everything together, for they were so much alike they couldn't be told apart.

Still They Go.—On Saturday, the 4th artillery of this city and two Brooklyn regiments left for Harrisburg. This morning the 69th leaves at 7 o'clock, to be followed by other regiments as fast as they can be supplied with arms and equipments.—*New York Tribune, 22d.*

CINCINNATI, June 23.

The operator at Bloomington, Ind., reports an encampment of a thousand citizens, with pickets out, eight miles from there. He says they resist the enrollment.

WASHINGTON, June 24.

Dispatches from Gen. Banks have been received at the war department, to the effect that, on the 14th, having established his batteries within 350 yards of the rebel works, after a vigorous cannonade, he summoned Gen. Gardner to surrender.—On his refusal, an assault was made by our forces, who gained positions within fifty to one hundred yards of the enemy's works, which they held. Gen. Payne was severely wounded. Gen. Banks expresses himself confident of success.

WASHINGTON, June 24.

The New York Evening Post's special says: "It is ascertained that the main body of the rebel army is in the Shenandoah Valley. Many persons still anticipate that the rebel army will come through the gaps, and march down to our army, though a long delay would soon prevent such a movement."

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 24.

The telegraph operator at Shippensburg telegraphed at noon to-day that the rebels were one mile from town and advancing in this direction.

NEW YORK, June 24.

Admiral Foote continues to fail. No hopes are entertained of his recovery. He is almost wholly unconscious and insensible to pain.

NEW YORK, June 24.

The steamer Eagle arrived here from Havana on the 20th. Rumors, say Porto Rico, reached Havana, said to have been brought by a British mail steamer from St. Thomas to Porto Rico, that the Alabama was in Santa Cruz, and that the Vanderbilt got up steam and went to attack her. Heavy firing was heard in the direction of Santa Cruz, but nothing was known about it. Some inferred the Alabama had been captured and others that the Vanderbilt had been destroyed.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 24.

Capt. Snow of the schooner Sarah E. Snow, of Turor, arrived here this afternoon. He reports having spoke, off Gay Head, to-day, at 11 o'clock, the schooner Western Light, Capt. Goodspeed, who had a deck load of men put on board by the pirate Alabama.

He also reports that four other vessels had preceded him to New York, loaded with men from the destroyed fishing boats. Capt. Goodspeed says the pirate had destroyed upwards of a dozen sail vessels yesterday and this forenoon, all fishermen, which he fell in with back of Martha's Vineyard, taking everything of value from them and then setting them on fire.

At eight o'clock this morning the pirate was still committing her depredations on the fishermen off No Man's land.

CINCINNATI, June 24.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—The following dispatch has been received by General Burnside, from the expedition he sent into Tennessee to destroy the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad:

BURTON, Ky., June 23, 1863.

I arrived here with my command at 11 o'clock this morning. I struck the railroad at Lenore; destroyed the road up to Knoxville, made a demonstration against Knoxville, so as to have the troops drawn from above, destroyed the track, and started for Strawberry Plains.

I burned the State Creek Bridge, 312 feet long, and the Strawberry Plains Bridge, 1,600 feet long, and also Macony Creek Bridge, 325 feet long. I captured three pieces of artillery, 200 boxes of artillery ammunition, over 600 prisoners, and 1,000 stand of arms.

I destroyed a large amount of salt, sugar, flour, meal, saltpetre, one saltpetre works, and other stores.

My command is much fatigued. We have had but two nights' sleep since leaving Williamsburg. The force in East Tennessee was larger than I had supposed. I did not attack London Bridge for reasons that I will explain. At Massey Creek I determined to return.

In the mountains I had very great difficulties that were unexpected. I found the gap through which I entered to return strongly guarded with artillery and infantry, and blockaded with fallen timber. A force was also following in our rear. I determined to cross at Smith's Gap, which I did. I will report more fully as soon as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. P. SAUNDERS,
Colonel Commanding.

WASHINGTON, June 24.

Gen. Grant has telegraphed to headquarters as follows:

NASA VINCENNES, June 15, via Cairo, 23.

Everything progresses well here, Johnston's forces are at Yazoo City, Brownsville and Clinton.

Deserters come out daily. They all report short rations.

We scarcely ever lose a man now. The health and condition of the troops are most excellent.

NEW YORK, June 24.

The Post says: A letter dated Santa Cruz, May 30th, states that the pirate Alabama was expected there the next day, to coal, and that on the representation of the American consul, the governor had given orders not to permit her coaling. The Post adds: It is not unlikely, therefore, that she may be, as reported, blockaded there.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 24.

The report of the second day's march of Gen. Sibley's force, state that they advanced eleven miles. A large train of horses and supplies leave here to-morrow for Fort Abercrombie, where they will intercept the expedition. Major Hatch's force is being rapidly raised, and we expect practical results from it.

Drouth still continues, and wheat, our staple crop, is impaired beyond remedy, and unless it rains very soon, the crop will be a total failure.

McCONNELLSBURG, Pa., June 24.

Business is at a stand still, farmers being obliged to keep their horses concealed in the mountains, and the prospects of reaping the coming harvest are discouraging. The rebels are overrunning Franklin county.

Two rebel deserters from a New York regiment, belonging to Gen. Ewell's corps, came into our lines this morning, and report that the whole of that commander's force is in Pennsylvania.

ing more than six heavy guns and two 13-inch mortars. The digging for mining the enemy's works is not as extensive as heretofore supposed. The location, however, of such operations is carefully chosen.

Gen. Sherman on the right was gradually reducing the enemy's fort opposite, and silencing gun after gun of their batteries. It is supposed that Sherman is more nearly ready to enter the rebel works than the other generals, though closely contested by Blair, Logan and McPherson.

Some of Sherman's approaches are so close that the distance could be made with spades in a short time.

Our troops are all anxious for a demonstration. Gen. Logan with his forces, operating where he is called Fort Hill, was fast beating down the earthworks, and rendering them useless as a protection to the confederate artillery.

On the 17th the rebels opened fire upon McClernand's position with briskness. The casualties on our side occurred mostly in the rifle pits.

Gen. John E. Smith's division was basily engaged with a 13 inch mortar in their front, which mortar caused some dissatisfaction among our men, who thought the shells came rather nearer than was exactly comfortable.

Your correspondent Waldo slept that night at Gen. Logan's headquarters, lulled to slumber by whistling bullets from rebel sharpshooters. Gen. Logan was much exposed. He habitually exposes himself, rather more, some think, than is expedient or necessary.

On the 17th the enemy expended 500 pounds of powder and over 2500 pounds of iron, in the shape of shells and shot, upon Logan's force alone.

The rebel hospitals are largely on the increase. Hardly a day passes that new red flags are not observed flying over houses in the city. This was particularly observed in front of Gen. Hill's division, though this may have been a ruse to keep our gunners from firing upon the city. A red flag was even seen flying from one of their forts, from an embrasure in which a heavy gun was dealing out death to Union soldiers.

The 15th Illinois regiment, on the 17th, captured 14 rebel prisoners trying to make their way through our lines.

All capture Pemberton heartily, as do all prisoners taken lately. They say a feud is now existing between the general in command and Gen. Bowen, which is daily growing more bitter.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DISPATCHES.

BALTIMORE, June 24.

Later reliable accounts from Frederick are that there are no rebels near there, and the force in the valley beyond South Mountain has made no movement in this direction. No regiments are east of Boonesboro, four miles west of South Mountain. Information at headquarters goes to confirm previous accounts of very heavy rebel force being in the valley west of Boonesboro. They were moving northward, but it was not ascertained whether they were taking the Chambersburg road, or the road leading to Gettysburg. The artillery accompanying the body of the rebels is said to number 66 pieces.

NEW YORK, June 24.

A Harrisburg dispatch to the Herald says that great alarm prevails there. The opinion of Gens. Franklin and Couch is that the rebels are now advancing with serious intention on Harrisburg. Every preparation is made to receive them. Fort Sumner is being strengthened. The force is being moved to Harrisburg. The force is being moved to Harrisburg.

A dispatch dated Gleason Station, five miles from Carlisle, states that our forces evacuated Shippensburg at 10 o'clock, the enemy charging into the town, firing some volleys. No one was hurt. The rebels say they will be in Carlisle on Thursday evening. They batted at Palmerston. Our cavalry is in front about a mile from the rebels. The rebel cavalry went into Fayetteville last evening. The rebels take all hats, watches and money from persons, and plunder private property. Rebel pickets are reported at Leesburg to-day.

HARRISBURG, June 24.—midnight.

The rebels are within 25 miles of Harrisburg. The enemy's column halted about 8 miles the other side of Carlisle, and went into camp. Authorities in telegraphic communication with Garrison's Station, 2 miles from the rebel pickets, say their line to-night is very strong. The result of to-morrow is looked forward to with much anxiety. A battle will undoubtedly be fought or the place evacuated before to-morrow night.

Everything quiet in the neighborhood of Gettysburg and Hanover Junction. The rebel operator at 10 o'clock to night attached the wireless telegraph, and opened communication with Pittsburgh. He told a long story about Jenkins and what he intended to do. No reliance is placed on it.

WASHINGTON, June 24.

Special to Herald.—Heavy and rapid artillery and musketry firing, apparently in the vicinity of Gettysburg or Manassas, was heard this afternoon, on the road from Fairfax Court House to this city, for about two hours. The artillery firing was distinctly heard at Aqueduct bridge, in Georgetown.

NEW YORK, June 25.

The Herald's Baltimore correspondent states that the co-operating corps of Lee, left behind at Fredericksburg, is to cross the Lower Potomac at Budd's Ferry, some 25 miles below Washington, and it has a complete set of pontoons ready for that purpose.

Times' special.—Information was received, to-day, which renders it nearly positive that the whole of Ewell's corps has been transferred into Maryland. This corps numbers about 24,000. Stuart's cavalry range up and down the Valley under the eastern shadows of Blue Ridge. Pleasanton keeps a sharp look-out for him and slight skirmishes occur daily.

FREDERICK, Md., June 24.

Special to the Times.—There is no longer any doubt that the rebels are in strong force, this side of the Potomac, and are marching into Pennsylvania. Refugees who arrived here, this evening, from near the Pennsylvania line, state that this morning, at nine o'clock, Earl's division of Ewell's corps passed through Smithsburg on its way to Chambersburg. They had with them 16 pieces of artillery, two regiments of cavalry and 11 of infantry, in all about 8,000 men. Earl's division took the Green Castle Road from Smithsburg, and a third division of the enemy is reported advancing upon Mercersburg, from the direction of Hancock. Ewell commands in person. He was in Hagerstown yesterday. The rebel army is accompanied by an immense wagon train, which would indicate that the movement is more for the purpose of plunder than anything else. The rebels evacuated South Mountain, yesterday, taking the road towards Green Castle. Orders were issued by the rebel commanders to spare the property of Marylanders, but when they arrive in Pennsylvania they shall have unbridled license to plunder and devastate. Rebel officers proclaim that it is their intention to march first upon Harrisburg and then upon Philadelphia. The unorganized and inexperienced militia, assembled for the defense of the state, they say, will form no barrier to their march through the state.

CRETICLES.—A correspondent of the Boston Journal, describing the indignities heaped by the rebels at Port Hudson on the negro soldiers, says: "Prisoners taken by the rebels on the day of the late battle were deliberately murdered and piled up on the earthworks in sight of the negro skirmishers. Others were literally crucified—nailed alive to trees and slowly tortured to death. This could be distinctly seen by the black skirmishers, and more than one brutal rebel felt the dust at the bid of the negroes' unerring rifles. At night the rebels came down from their earthworks and stripped the slaughtered negroes of their clothing and valuables, and offered indignities to the inanimate bodies. During the flag of truce, on the following day, the negroes were not allowed to take advantage of it, and to-day their bodies can be seen, stripped and stark, lying up close under the guns of the enemy. Oh! but the perpetrators and advocates of this inexpressible and damnable iniquity are storing up to themselves wrath against the day of wrath!"

THE DREADFUL SCARS OF SLAVERY.—An army officer writes from Louisiana to the Boston Transcript, that never did men fight with more dauntless courage than the newly enlisted negro troops. Their camps are models of neatness and order, and in the whole command but one colored man has ever been punished for improper conduct. The writer adds:

"Every man presenting himself to be recruited strips to the skin, to be surveyed by the surgeon. We do not accept one half that offer. On Tuesday, out of 82 only 33

Gen. Stahl with his division of cavalry returned to camp this morning. General Copeland, with two regiments of his brigade, the 6th and 6th Michigan cavalry, became detached from the division at Warrenton, and proceeded under orders from Stahl direct to Bealton, on the Grange & Alexandria railroad, and from thence to Fayetteville. From this point patrolling parties were dispatched in all directions. Warrenton Junction was visited, also Nolan's, Beverly and Rappahannock forks. Copeland then dispatched two squadrons of cavalry across the Rappahannock river, who patrolled up and down to the distance of two miles without discovering any stragglers from the rebel army. Citizens residing in this vicinity stated, on inquiry being made, that a body of 100 or more rebel soldiers were seen in the neighborhood during the previous day, but had departed, destination unknown. The town of Bentville was also patrolled, but with no better success. This morning the reconnaissance developed the important fact that the rebel army of the Potomac does not occupy any portion of territory extending from Culpeper to Warrenton, New Baltimore, White Plains and Salem on the west, to Fredericksburg and the Rappahannock. An important capture was made in the person of Col. Scruggs, commanding the 85th Virginia state troops, and senior officer of all state troops in Fauquier county.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, June 25.

Herald's special from Washington.—Lee's forces comprise Ewell's corps, 35,000; Longstreet's, 42,000; Hill's (the rear guard) 10,000; Stuart's, 18,000; Jenkins', 3,000. Hancock is defended by D. H. Hill's corps, 21,000; French's, 17,000, and a heavy brigade under Wise on the York River Railroad. Gen. Corz has two brigades at Hanover Junction, with 3500 mounted Texans. Jackson commands in East Tennessee, and has Pegram's force of 10,000, which, with the force in Cumberland Gap, is expected to invade Kentucky.

NEW YORK, June 25.

Flour dull, and prices favor buyers. Wheat 142c better; light supply and fair demand at 1.18-1.19 for Chicago spring; 1.24-1.40 for Milwaukee club; 1.44-1.49 for winter red. Corn 16c better; 75-76c. Oats steady. Pork, beef and old meats, quiet. Lard firm at 9-9-1/2. Whisky steady at 45-46-1/2.

BALTIMORE, June 25.

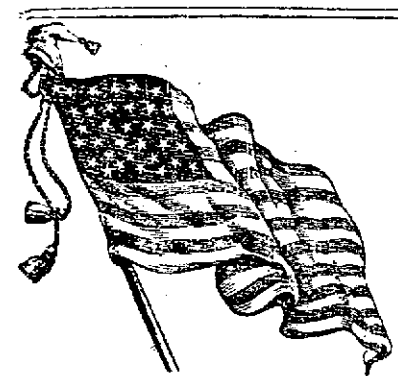
The American, of yesterday, says there is no longer any doubt that Lee purposes a renewal of the attempt to capture Washington by the Maryland route. His advance in the Cumberland valley is for forage and supplies. It is believed he has no purpose of penetrating Harrisburg. It is also believed that Hooker will to-day have a large force in Frederick county, between the enemy and Baltimore and Washington. The garbison at Maryland Heights forms the right wing of Hooker's army and is under his command.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.

The Enquirer has the following special: McClellan's camp was occupied by rebel cavalry this evening. A Frederick dispatch of the 24th says: Lee and Longstreet were both at Winchester on Friday with 100,000 men. They intended to cross the Potomac in two days. Rhodes' division of 10,000 left Hagerstown Tuesday for Chambersburg. Johnston's rebel division, 12,000, and a piece of artillery, crossed at Shepardsboro Sunday. Half this force left Hagerstown Tuesday for the north.—The other half went to Williamsport aqueduct. This has been destroyed by the rebels, also a number of bridges. It is generally believed that the greater part of Lee's army has crossed into Maryland since Friday, at Antietam, Shepardsboro and Williamsport.

HOW THEY VOTE IN FRANCE.—A correspondent of the London Examiner visited the voting polls in Paris during the recent elections, and reports that "nothing can be more orderly and tranquil than the proceedings." He gives an interesting description of the manner in which the details of a French election are conducted:

"A police officer is stationed at the entrance of the hall of voting, who merely inquires whether you are an elector. As a stranger, I was invited by the mayor, with my companion, to witness what was going on. The mayor presided over the table, on which was placed the ballot-box. Every elector had at the door a printed ticket given him, on which were printed the names of the candidates. Each ticket resembled the others, so that when folded it was utterly impossible to distinguish the name of the person voted for. The elector presented a document printed on green paper, containing his name, quality, place of abode, and certificate of registration. The name having been called out, the scrutineers, of whom there were four, examined the electoral lists; and on ascertaining that the name was found there, the elector delivered his folded ticket to the president, by whom it was dropped into the box.—Voting always takes place on Sunday, for the convenience of the laboring classes, and on the following Monday. If any questions of identity arise, two known inhabitants of the district are allowed to identify the individual who comes forward to vote. At four o'clock the ballot box is sealed; that of yesterday was courteously put into our hands. We found that the great proportion of electors vote on the second day, as an additional security against any tampering with the ballot-box. There were at no time more than four or five electors in the room, and no one was detained a minute



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming over us!

Lee crosses the Potomac.

It is reported in our afternoon dispatches that the greater portion of Lee's army has crossed, since Friday, into Maryland, at Antietam, Williamsport and Shepards-town. It is said to be 137,000 strong.

Rebel Designs.

The rebels are invading Pennsylvania with a still larger force. They want provisions and horses. It is not probable that they mean a permanent occupation of any part of that state, or to advance far into the interior with any large force. Such a movement on their part would be dangerous to themselves, as they would eventually be cut off. Lee is not with them, but keeps himself ready in the Shenandoah Valley to cross the Potomac and march on Baltimore first, and finally upon Washington. All movements, other than this, are considered deceptive.

How it happens that Lee was permitted, almost unmolested, to leave the Rappahannock and march down the Shenandoah Valley to a point where he is now nearer Baltimore than Hooker, may be explained hereafter, possibly. Affairs about Washington do not have that brilliant and hopeful appearance for the Union cause, which we all desire to see. It may possibly all come out right, but we have our fears.

Letter from Gen. Fremont.

Gen. Fremont sent the following letter to the New Hampshire Mass Union Convention held on the 17th inst.:

My Dear Sir: I find that I must give up my hope to be with you tomorrow. The engagements of which I told you here, as I had anticipated, obliged me to remain here. To this is now added the critical condition of our national affairs. If I should have been able to attend the meeting, I should have addressed mainly to the point which recent events in the west have made the uppermost question of the day; and which the people consider so vital, that in Ohio they are in danger of accepting as their representative a man who uses the doctrine of free speech as a defense and a shield, and not the flag under which he has served, and the conduct of whose life shows that he is not willing to accept it as the principle comprehending all cases and covering all territory. In this country men will go with principles, and if you allow false leaders to assume yours the people will go with them, because the principle carries them. I should have urged the republicans of New Hampshire to assert distinctly their old principles, and to maintain the noble position which belongs to them.

I hope, my dear sir, you will insist upon this, and not allow men who are openly thwarting the objects of the government, to wrest to their aid the vital principles of your party and use them in the confederate fashion to mislead our own people, and to dishonor our old flag with its inscription, "Speech and free press." But while reasoning these principles upon which the administration went into power, and against which the south rebelled, I trust you people will mark plainly the boundary line which separates the former and men who are really opposing the war, by making equally distinct their determination to support the government in putting down the rebellion; this done, free speech would be secured; free speech for Wendell Phillips, as well as for Mr. Vallandigham.

Still as you, even as we have brought more peremptory duties. You people will feel that they have more need for action than discussion; but whatever they arrive at, I trust that they will recognize that while we have rebels in the field, or in elections at home, there is neither victory nor safety in half-way measures or compromises. Very truly yours,

JOHN C. FREMONT.

ONE THOUSAND INDIANS AT STREVEN POST.—On Monday last, our usually quiet city was much disturbed by the appearance in our midst of a large body of Indian warriors—about 1,000 in number; and report said that several thousand more were encamped in the outskirts of the town. They came here for the purpose of settling some difficulty which existed between them and the whites relative to their hunting grounds and government pay. It was found that they had received no annuity for many years, and that their present hunting grounds were not large enough to support them.

A meeting of the citizens was held, the city marshal and several councillors being present—and speeches were delivered by prominent men of the city.

The difficulties being amicably settled, the "peace pipe" was smoked around from which nearly all present took a whiff.

After this, the Indians retired to Royce's Hall, where they had a grand "pow wow." The hall was crowded to excess by white people to witness the disgusting gyrations and gesticulations of the savages.

After the dance the Indians used much whiskey freely, which made them act much more like devils than human beings. The noise was so badly heard that, in the excitement of the moment, and not knowing what else to do, he climbed a pine tree for safety.

The following day the savages left for their home in the woods.

STILL THEY GO.—On Saturday, the 4th of July, of this city and two Brooklyn regiments left for Harrisburg. This morning the 69th leaves at 7 o'clock, to be followed by other regiments as fast as they can be supplied with arms and equipments.—*New York Tribune, 22d.*

AT AND ABOUT CHAMBERSBURG.

Rebel Scenes and Incidents.

A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Chambersburg, Pa., on the 15th inst., gives an account of the scene in that region, at the approach of the rebels. We give now and then an extract:

THREE PRISONERS.

When the rebels charged into the town, three of their men were by accident unhorsed. They were immediately taken prisoners by a few of the citizens who happened to be in the town. They were conveyed to and locked up in jail. Their horses were seized and hurried off by citizens under cover of the darkness. Next morning these proceedings reached the ears of General Jenkins. He at once ordered the immediate release of the citizens of the three prisoners then in jail, and to make his order more peremptory, he had seized and held a private citizen, and in the event of the non-appearance of the prisoners within an hour, threatened to burn the jail and hang the hostages. After some difficulty (the sheriff and other county officers having fled) the keys of the jail were obtained and the prisoners released. Gen. Jenkins then held the burglers to a responsibility for the safe delivery of the captured horses. As the horses could not be found, the town council gave the rebels \$900 in rebel scrip, which satisfied them for their loss.

CARRYING OFF NEGROES.

To the citizens of Chambersburg, this was, perhaps, one of the most painful of all the scenes they witnessed. The rebels took old people, and even very young children. Some were driven along the road like sheep. Others were hand-cuffed or tied, and driven along in that way. Others were taken off and mounted behind their "master" riders. They got a large number of negroes, and treated them with hardly any degree of kindness whatever.

DISCUSSION AT THE FRANKLIN HOUSE.

The Franklin House is the largest hotel in town. It is a large red brick building, and situated on one corner of an open square known as "The Diamond." Here the rebel officers (or a good portion of them) came to take their meals. They were very polite when at the table; discussed the war, &c., with much warmth, argument and sophistry, but always held they were sure to come out first best. They one day discussed the question of copperheadism, and plainly said they were opposed to this class of men. They held that the copperhead was like a drone in the beehive—of no use to either friends or foes.

They always kept telling the people to observe how kindly they treated them, and how differently from the manner in which the Union soldiers acted when they invaded southern territory. One morning, as one of the officers was using the pepper, he remarked, "We don't often get any of this, when we do it is never as good." Some of them ate voraciously, and when they were going to be with you tomorrow, as I had anticipated, obliged me to remain here. To this is now added the critical condition of our national affairs. If I should have been able to attend the meeting, I should have addressed mainly to the point which recent events in the west have made the uppermost question of the day; and which the people consider so vital, that in Ohio they are in danger of accepting as their representative a man who uses the doctrine of free speech as a defense and a shield, and not the flag under which he has served, and the conduct of whose life shows that he is not willing to accept it as the principle comprehending all cases and covering all territory. In this country men will go with principles, and if you allow false leaders to assume yours the people will go with them, because the principle carries them. I should have urged the republicans of New Hampshire to assert distinctly their old principles, and to maintain the noble position which belongs to them.

The forces here were comfortably clothed. Their clothes were very dirty; but they were good. The command consisted of cavalry—three squadrons and mounted infantry. This infantry force had been known as the Mountain Bushwhackers, but were lately placed in the regular rebel service. They carried sabres, pistols, and some carried rifles. Their horses were in good condition, and well adapted to heavy service and maneuvering. As a general rule, the men averaged between thirty and forty. Among them there were some very old men and very young boys. Both of these, however, were few and far between.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

A valuable prize—capture of the blockade runner, the *Gen. C. G. P.* off the North Carolina coast.

HERBERT B. STANLEY (Florida), ANDERSON, 30th May, 1863.

This afternoon, after a sharp and exciting chase of about six hours, the United States steamer Florida captured the iron steamer Carolina, bound for Wilmington, North Carolina, with a cargo of rum, molasses, and other goods, and also a large number of men. She is an English built iron steamer, and was sailing under the rebel flag. She is a fast propeller steamer, and her capture is a great feather in the Florida's cap, as very few of our vessels can go over 14 knots an hour, and the men on the Calypso claim her to be a 15 knot steamer. She had on board some ten or fifteen passengers, five of whom were women and one or two little girls. The crew had been in the rum very evidently, and the captain was in a second officer was pretty well steeped in liquor. They attempted to sink the vessel or blow her up, and all but a few had left the steamer in small boats; but a threat from Capt. Backlund to blow them and their vessel out of water if they did not instantly quit any further attempts in that direction, brought them to terms—especially as our 50-pound Parrott was pointed at them, and they were ready to go to execution. So the vessel and her cargo were saved and captured, the holes that had been made stopped up, and the water pumped out.

The Florida was the only one of all the fleet that espied the Calypso, and captured her many miles out of sight or sound of any other vessel, so we suppose the one-half of the proceeds will be entirely ours, according to the law in these matters.—And here a lesson to be learned which I think will not soon be forgotten.—The property of cruising far off from shore, through the day, and thus enabled to see the rebel steamers that lie off the coast till night-fall, to creep in under cover of the darkness; for had we been with the rest of the fleet we should not have seen this steamer, and the chances are that she would have got in during the night. But, as fortune would have it, we got punishment to go a number of miles out from the coast to fish. First, we hauled up a shark, about six feet long, on a line about one-third of an inch thick; then some hundred smaller fish on smaller hooks and lines, and now we have hooked on the end of a long line, some ten inches in circumference, the biggest fish yet caught, in the shape of a seven or eight hundred ton steamer.

I hear this is the first large steamer that has been captured off the Wilmington blockade, and the Florida has done much to console us for the loss of the Monitor, and make those of us who were once Monitor men find a "new love" in her.

A citizen of Marysville, California, was arrested for riding through the town waving a Confederate flag and cheering for Jeff Davis, taken in Sacramento and tried by court-martial and sentenced to ten years hard labor on the fortifications at San Francisco bay. In less than three days from the time of committing the crime he was at work.

A man cannot burrow in his counting room for ten or twenty of the best years of his life, and come out as much of a man and as little of a mole as when he went in.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

CINCINNATI, June 23. The operator at Bloomington, Ind., reports an encampment of a thousand citizens, with pickets out, eight miles from there. He says they resist the enrollment. WASHINGTON, June 24. Dispatches from Gen. Banks have been received at the war department, to the effect that, on the 14th, having established his batteries within 350 yards of the rebel works, after a vigorous cannonade, he summoned Gen. Gardner to surrender.—On his refusal, an assault was made by our forces, who gained positions within fifty to one hundred yards of the enemy's works, which they held. Gen. Payne was severely wounded. Gen. Banks expresses himself confident of success.

WASHINGTON, June 24. The New York Evening Post's special says: "It is ascertained that the main body of the rebel army is in the Shenandoah Valley. Many persons still anticipate that the rebel army will come through the gaps, and march down to our army, though a long delay would soon prevent such a movement."

CLARESBURG, Pa., June 24. The telegraph operator at Shippensburg telegraphed at noon today that the rebels were one mile from town and advancing in this direction.

New York, June 24. Admiral Fox continues to fail. No hopes are entertained of his recovery. He is almost wholly unconscious and insensible to pain.

New York, June 24. The steamer Eagle arrived here from Havana on the 20th. Reached via Porto Rico, reached Havana, said to have been brought by a British mail steamer from St. Thomas to Porto Rico, that the Alabama was in Santa Cruz, and that the Vanderbilt got up steam and went to attack her. Heavy firing was heard in the direction of Santa Cruz, but nothing was known about it. Some inferred the Alabama had been captured and others that the Vanderbilt had been destroyed.

PORT, N. I., June 24. Capt. Snow of the schooner Sarah E. Snow, of Turor, arrived here this afternoon. He reports having spoken of Gay Road, today, at 11 o'clock, the schooner Western Light, Capt. Goodspeed, who had a deck load of men put on board by the pirate Alabama.

He also reports that four other vessels had preceded him to New York, loaded with men from the destroyed fishing boats. No remnants are east of Boonesboro, four miles west of South Mountain. Information at headquarters goes to confirm previous accounts of very heavy rebel force being in the valley west of Boonesboro. They were moving northward, but it was not ascertained whether they were taking the Chambersburg road, or the road leading to Gettysburg. The artillery accompanying the body of the rebels is said to number 66 pieces.

CINCINNATI, June 24. The following dispatch has been received by General Burnside from the expedition he sent to Tennessee to destroy the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad:

Boston, Ky., June 23, 1863. I arrived here with my command at 11 o'clock this morning. I struck the railroad at Leamore; destroyed the road up to Knoxville; made a demonstration against Knoxville, so as to have the troops drawn from Strawberry Plains to the track, and started for it.

I burned the State Creek Bridge, 312 feet long, and the Strawberry Creek Bridge, 1,600 feet long, and also Massey Creek Bridge, 325 feet long. I captured three pieces of artillery, 200 boxes of artillery ammunition, over 600 prisoners, and 1,000 stand of arms.

I destroyed a large amount of salt, sugar, flour, meal, saltpeetre, one saltpeetre works, and other stores.

My command is much fatigued. We have had but two nights' sleep since leaving Williamsburg. The force in East Tennessee was larger than I had supposed. I did not attack London Bridge for reasons that I will explain. At Massey Creek I determined to return.

In the mountains I had very great difficulties that were unexpected. I found the gap through which I entered to return strongly guarded with artillery and infantry, and blocked up with fallen timber. A force was also looking for our rear. I determined to cross at Smith's Gap, which I did.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, S. P. SAUNDERS, Colonel Commanding.

WASHINGTON, June 24. Gen. Grant has telegraphed to headquarters as follows:

Nash, Virginia, June 18, via Cairo, 23. Everything progressing well here. Johnson's forces are at Yazoo City, Brownsville and Clinton.

Deserters come out daily. They all report short rations.

We scarcely ever lose a man now. The health and condition of the troops are most excellent.

New York, June 24. The Post says: A letter dated Santa Cruz, May 30th, states that the pirate Alabama was expected there the next day, to coal, and that on the representation of the American consul, the governor had given orders not to permit her coaling.

The Post adds: It is not unlikely, therefore, that she may be, as reported, blockaded there.

St. Paul, Minn., June 24. The report of the second day's march of Gen. Sibley's force, state that they advanced eleven miles. A large train of horses and supplies leave here to-morrow for Fort Abercrombie, where they will intercept the expedition. Major Hatch's force is being rapidly raised, and we expect practical results from it.

Drouth still continues, and wheat, our staple crop, is impaired beyond remedy, and unless it rains very soon, the crop will be a total failure.

McConnellsburg, Pa., June 24. Business is at a stand still. Farmers being obliged to keep their horses concealed in the mountains, and the prospects of reaping the coming harvest are discouraging. The rebels are overrunning Franklin county. Two rebel deserters from a North Carolina regiment, belonging to Ewell's corps, came into our lines this morning, and report that the whole of that commander's force is in Pennsylvania.

Cairo, June 24. Special to the Chicago Tribune.—Capt. Ed. Osband of Chicago, arrived last night on the steamer Belle Memphis, a special bearer of dispatches from Gen. Grant to the war department at Washington. He left the rear of Vicksburg on the afternoon of Friday the 19th inst. At that time a brisk engagement, seemingly engaging all the rebel and Union forces was going on around the entire line under the city.

Of course the result is unknown. This information is confirmed by passengers upon the steamer Hope, which arrived this morning from Memphis on the 21st.

When your correspondent's letter of the 18th was written, the rebels were not work-

ing more than six heavy guns and two 13-inch mortars. The digging for mining the enemy's works is not as extensive as heretofore supposed. The location, however, of such operations is carefully chosen. Gen. Sherman on the right was gradually reducing the enemy's fort opposite, and silencing gun after gun of their batteries ready to enter the rebel works than the other generals, though he contested with Blair, Logan and Thompson.

Some of Sherman's approaches are so close that the distance could be made with spades in a short time. Our troops are all anxious for a demonstration. Gen. Logan with his forces, opposite what is called Fort Hill, was fast beating down the earthworks, and rendering them useless as a protection to the confederate artillery.

On the 17th the rebels opened fire upon McClernagh's position with briskness. The casualties on our side occurred mostly in the rifle pits.

Gen. John B. Smith's division was busily engaged with a 13-inch mortar in their front, which mortar caused some dissatisfaction among our men, who thought the shells came rather nearer than was exactly comfortable.

Your correspondent Waldo slept that night at Gen. Logan's headquarters, lulled to slumber by whistling bullets from rebel sharpshooters. Gen. Logan was much exposed. He habitually exposes himself, rather more, some think, than is expedient or necessary.

On the 17th the enemy expended 500 pounds of powder and over 2500 pounds of iron, in the shape of shells and shot, upon Logan's force alone.

The rebel hospitals are largely on the increase. Hardly a day passes that new red flags are not observed flying over houses in front of Gen. Hays's division, though this may have been a ruse to draw our guns from firing upon the city. A red flag was even seen flying from one of their forts, from an embrasure in which a heavy gun was dealing out death to Union soldiers.

The 15th Illinois regiment, on the 17th, captured 14 rebel prisoners trying to make their way through our lines.

All capture Pemberton heartily, as do all prisoners taken lately. They say a feud is being kept between the general in command and Gen. Bowen, which is daily growing more bitter.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

BALTIMORE, June 24. Later reliable accounts from Frederick are that there are no rebels near there, and that the force in the valley beyond South Mountain has made no movement in this direction. No remnants are east of Boonesboro, four miles west of South Mountain. Information at headquarters goes to confirm previous accounts of very heavy rebel force being in the valley west of Boonesboro. They were moving northward, but it was not ascertained whether they were taking the Chambersburg road, or the road leading to Gettysburg. The artillery accompanying the body of the rebels is said to number 66 pieces.

A Harrisburg dispatch to the Herald says that great alarm prevails there. The opinion of Gen. Franklin and Couch is that the rebels are now advancing with serious intention on Harrisburg. Every preparation is made to receive them. Persons leaving Judge Whitmore's, whose farm occupied at Green Castle, counted 18 pieces of artillery, and estimate the column at 30,000.

A dispatch dated Gleason Station, five miles from Carlisle, states that our force evacuated Shippensburg at 10 o'clock, the enemy charging into the town, firing some volleys. No one was hurt. The rebels say they will be in Carlisle on Thursday evening. They halted at Palmerstown. Our cavalry is in the front about a mile from the town. The rebel cavalry went into Fayetteville last night, and the rebels take all hats, watches and money from persons, and plunder private property. Rebel pickets are reported at Leesburg to-day.

Harrisburg, June 24.—Midnight. The rebels are within 25 miles of Harrisburg. The enemy's column halted about 8 miles the other side of Carlisle, and went into camp. Authorities in telegraphic communication with Garrison's Station, 2 miles from the rebel pickets, say their line of march is very strong. The result of tomorrow is looked forward to with much anxiety. A battle will undoubtedly be fought or the place evacuated before tomorrow night.

Everything quiet in the neighborhood of Gettysburg and Hanover Junction. The rebel operator at 10 o'clock to night attached the wires at McConnellsburg, and opened communication with Pittsburgh. He told a long story about Jenkins and what he intended doing. No reliance is placed on it.

Special to Herald.—Heavy and rapid artillery and musketry firing, and rapid movement of the rebels, were reported in the vicinity of Gainesville or Massanutten, was heard this afternoon, on the road from Fairfax Court House to this city, for about two hours. The artillery firing was distinctly heard at Aquaduct bridge, in Georgetown.

The Herald's Baltimore correspondent states that the rebel corps of Lee, Cruz, May 30th, arrived at the city of Santa Cruz, was expected there the next day, to coal, and that on the representation of the American consul, the governor had given orders not to permit her coaling.

The Post adds: It is not unlikely, therefore, that she may be, as reported, blockaded there.

St. Paul, Minn., June 24. The report of the second day's march of Gen. Sibley's force, state that they advanced eleven miles. A large train of horses and supplies leave here to-morrow for Fort Abercrombie, where they will intercept the expedition. Major Hatch's force is being rapidly raised, and we expect practical results from it.

Drouth still continues, and wheat, our staple crop, is impaired beyond remedy, and unless it rains very soon, the crop will be a total failure.

McConnellsburg, Pa., June 24. Business is at a stand still. Farmers being obliged to keep their horses concealed in the mountains, and the prospects of reaping the coming harvest are discouraging. The rebels are overrunning Franklin county. Two rebel deserters from a North Carolina regiment, belonging to Ewell's corps, came into our lines this morning, and report that the whole of that commander's force is in Pennsylvania.

Cairo, June 24. Special to the Chicago Tribune.—Capt. Ed. Osband of Chicago, arrived last night on the steamer Belle Memphis, a special bearer of dispatches from Gen. Grant to the war department at Washington. He left the rear of Vicksburg on the afternoon of Friday the 19th inst. At that time a brisk engagement, seemingly engaging all the rebel and Union forces was going on around the entire line under the city.

Of course the result is unknown. This information is confirmed by passengers upon the steamer Hope, which arrived this morning from Memphis on the 21st.

When your correspondent's letter of the 18th was written, the rebels were not work-

ing more than six heavy guns and two 13-inch mortars. The digging for mining the enemy's works is not as extensive as heretofore supposed. The location, however, of such operations is carefully chosen. Gen. Sherman on the right was gradually reducing the enemy's fort opposite, and silencing gun after gun of their batteries ready to enter the rebel works than the other generals, though he contested with Blair, Logan and Thompson.

Some of Sherman's approaches are so close that the distance could be made with spades in a short time. Our troops are all anxious for a demonstration. Gen. Logan with his forces, opposite what is called Fort Hill, was fast beating down the earthworks, and rendering them useless as a protection to the confederate artillery.

On the 17th the rebels opened fire upon McClernagh's position with briskness. The casualties on our side occurred mostly in the rifle pits.

Gen. John B. Smith's division was busily engaged with a 13-inch mortar in their front, which mortar caused some dissatisfaction among our men, who thought the shells came rather nearer than was exactly comfortable.

Your correspondent Waldo slept that night at Gen. Logan's headquarters, lulled to slumber by whistling bullets from rebel sharpshooters. Gen. Logan was much exposed. He habitually exposes himself, rather more, some think, than is expedient or necessary.

On the 17th the enemy expended 500 pounds of powder and over 2500 pounds of iron, in the shape of shells and shot, upon Logan's force alone.

The rebel hospitals are largely on the increase. Hardly a day passes that new red flags are not observed flying over houses in front of Gen. Hays's division, though this may have been a ruse to draw our guns from firing upon the city. A red flag was even seen flying from one of their forts, from an embrasure in which a heavy gun was dealing out death to Union soldiers.

The 15th Illinois regiment, on the 17th, captured 14 rebel prisoners trying to make their way through our lines.

All capture Pemberton heartily, as do all prisoners taken lately. They say a feud is being kept between the general in command and Gen. Bowen, which is daily growing more bitter.

WASHINGTON, June 24.

Gen. Stahl with his division of cavalry returned to camp this morning. General Copeland, with two regiments of his brigade, the 6th and 6th Michigan cavalry, became detached from the division at Warrenton, and proceeded under orders from Stahl direct to Beaton, on the Grange & Alexandria railroad, and from thence to Fayetteville. From this point patrolling parties were dispatched in all directions. Warrenton Junction was visited, also No. 10, and the rebels were driven from the place. Copeland then moved two squadrons of cavalry across the Rappahannock river, who patrolled up and down to the distance of two miles without discovering any strangers from the rebel army. Citizens residing in this vicinity stated, on inquiry being made, that a body of 100 or more rebel soldiers were seen in the neighborhood during the previous day, but had departed, destination unknown. The town of Benville was also patrolled, but with no better success.

This reconnaissance develops the fact that the rebel army of the Potomac does not occupy any portion of the territory extending from Culpeper to Warrenton, New Baltimore, White Plains and Salem on the west, to Fredericksburg on the east, and a distance of several miles south of the Rappahannock. An important capture was made in the person of Col. Scruggs, commanding the 35th Virginia state troops, and senior officer of all state troops in Farquhar county.

Flour dull, and prices for buyers. Wheat 142c better; light supply and demand at 1.18436 for Chicago spring; 1.24140 for Milwaukee club; 1.44149 for winter red. Corn 1c better; 754c. Oats steadier. Pork, beef and meat, quiet. Lard firm at 94c. Whisky steady at 54c48.

Stocks opened firm and closed dull and lower, particularly since the board. Gold 44.

BALTIMORE, June 25. The American, of yesterday, says there is no longer any doubt that Lee proposes a renewal of the attempt to capture Washington by the Maryland route. His advance in the Cumberland valley is for forage and supplies. It is believed he has no purpose of penetrating Harrisburg. It is also believed that Hooker will to-day have a large force in Frederick county, between the enemy and Baltimore and Washington. The guerrilla at Maryland Heights forms the right wing of Hooker's army and is under his command.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25. The Enquirer has the following special: McConnellsburg was occupied by rebel cavalry this evening. A Frederick dispatch of the 24th says: Lee and Longstreet were in Winchester on Friday with 100,000 men. They intended to cross the Potomac in two days. Rhodes' division of 10,000 left Hagerstown Tuesday for Chambersburg. Johnston's rebel division of 12,000, and 13 pieces of artillery, crossed at Shepardsburg Sunday. Half this force left Shepardsburg Tuesday for the north.—The other half went to Williamsport aqueduct. This has been destroyed by the rebels, also a number of bridges. It is generally believed that the greater part of Lee's army has crossed into Maryland since Friday, at Antietam, Shepardsburg and Williamsport.

How THEY VOTE IN FRANCE.—A correspondent of the London Examiner visited the voting polls in Paris during the recent elections, and reports that nothing can be more orderly and tranquil than the proceedings. He gives an interesting description of the manner in which the details of a French election are conducted: "A police officer is stationed at the entrance of the hall of voting, who merely inquires whether you are an elector. As a stranger, I was invited by the mayor, with my companion, to witness what was going on. The mayor presided over the table, on which was placed the ballot-box. Every elector had at the door separate tickets given him, on which were printed the names of the candidates. Each ticket resembled the others, so that when folded it was utterly impossible to distinguish the name of the person voted for. The elector presented a document printed on green paper, containing his name, quality, place of abode, and certificate of registration. The name was called out, the elector, if he was called out, came forward, examined the electoral list, and on ascertaining that the name was found there, the elector delivered his folded ticket to the president, by whom it was dropped into the box. Voting always takes place on Sunday, for the convenience of the laboring classes, and on the following Monday. If any questions of identity arise, two known inhabitants of the district are allowed to identify the individual who comes forward to vote. At four o'clock the ballot-box is sealed; that of yesterday was consequently put into our hands. We found that the great proportion of electors vote on the second day, as an additional security against any tampering with the ballot-box. There were at no time more than four or five electors in the room, and no one was detained a minute after his certificate of registration was found to agree with the electoral lists."

CRUELITIES.—A correspondent of the Boston Journal, describing the indignities heaped by the rebels at Port Hudson on the negro soldiers, says: "Prisoners taken by the rebels on the day of the late battle were deliberately murdered and piled up on the earthworks in sight of the negro soldiers. Others were literally crucified—nailed alive to trees and slowly tortured to death. This could be distinctly seen by the black skirmishers, and more than one brutal rebel bit the dust at the bid of the negroes' unerring rifles. At night the rebels came down from their earthworks and stripped the slaughtered negroes of their clothing and valuables, and offered indignant defiance to the inhuman bodies. During the day of the battle, the negroes were stripped and stark, lying up close under the guns of the enemy. Oh! but the perpetrators and advocates of this inexpressible damnable iniquity are storing up to themselves wrath against the day of wrath!"

"THE DREADFUL SCARS OF SLAVERY.—An army officer writes from Louisiana to the Boston Transcript, that never did men fight with more dauntless courage than the newly enlisted negro troops. Their camps are models of neatness and order, and in the whole command but one colored man has ever been punished for improper conduct. The writer adds:

"Every man presenting himself to be recruited stripe to the skin, to be covered by the surgeon. We do not accept one half that offer. On Tuesday, out of 82 only 33

were accepted. I have directed my surgeons to keep accurate lists of the causes of rejection. They report to me that not one in 15 is free from marks of severe lashing. Most of the one half are rejected because of disabling scars from lashing with whips and the biting of iron on their calves and thighs. It is frightful. Hundreds of them have welts on their backs as large as one of your largest fingers. I intend to have these memoranda collected and published with certificates of surgeons."

From the Knoxville Register, June 12.

A NUT FOR THE GERMAN.

Proposition to Hang the Dutch Soldiers.

Of late, in all battles and in all recent incursions made by federal cavalry, we have found the great mass of northern soldiers to consist of Dutchmen. The plundering thieves captured by Forrest, who stole half the jewelry and watches in a dozen counties of Alabama, were immaculate Dutchmen. The national odor of Dutchmen, as distinctive of the race as that of the negro

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

At the Jacksonville Post-Office, from and after May 4th, 1883.	Arrive.	Depart.
Chicago, through, 12:30 A. M. 1:30 P. M.	12:30 A. M.	1:30 P. M.
Chicago & N. W. north, 9:22 A. M. 12:30 P. M.	9:22 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
Chicago & N. W. south, 12:30 P. M. 3:15 P. M.	12:30 P. M.	3:15 P. M.
St. Louis, through, 1:40 A. M. 4:10 P. M.	1:40 A. M.	4:10 P. M.
St. Louis & N. W. north, 9:22 A. M. 12:30 P. M.	9:22 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
St. Louis & N. W. south, 12:30 P. M. 3:15 P. M.	12:30 P. M.	3:15 P. M.
St. Louis & N. W. north, 9:22 A. M. 12:30 P. M.	9:22 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
St. Louis & N. W. south, 12:30 P. M. 3:15 P. M.	12:30 P. M.	3:15 P. M.

"Yr." GREAT COPPERHEAD MASS MEETING.

The train from Monroe for Milwaukee, with the crowd going to attend the Democratic Mass Meeting, passed through here this morning as per advertisement. There were five or six passenger cars and as many freight cars, fixed up with seats to convey the expected crowd to Milwaukee, but alas the crowd was not on hand. Three of the passenger cars were completely filled. There may have been seventy-five persons in the train when it arrived here, and they were joined with perhaps thirty from Jacksonville, making a grand total of about one hundred. The railroad company had made ample arrangements for four or five hundred from the Monroe branch.

Dr. Egbert Jameson, of Racine, recently appointed surgeon of the first regiment, died at Murrensboro last week. Dr. Jameson was an excellent physician, and has been in practice in Racine for very many years. His death will be generally regretted.

The peach crop at St. Joseph, Mich., will be enormous this season, if nothing unforeseen occurs. It is estimated by competent judges that at least 300,000 baskets will be marketed.

Religious Notice.—Rev. Mr. Simmons, Universalist, will preach at the Court Room in this city, on Sunday next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, and at 7 o'clock in the evening.

Elder Knapp's purpose this evening will be to show the chief reason why men do not become Christians. Services begin a quarter before eight, at the Baptist Church.

A PARTY OF SMOKERS.—Some of the Hamilton delegates at Clinton have provided themselves with an enormous bowl of sufficient capacity to hold half a pound of "the weed"—from which radiate numerous stems. The bowl is filled, placed on the floor, and the contents lighted, when the smoking fraternity gather round in a circle, apply their mouths to the stems, puff, and have a jolly time. It is considered a decided improvement on the old style.

THE CHINCH BUG.—The Rockford Register says—"We have had no rain as yet, (Friday 4 p. m.) The early spring wheat is heading out—low and short heads. Oats ditto. A good shower soon would do much good, causing the grain to fill well. We also learn that chinch bugs are becoming very numerous. They were on the wing for the greater part of last week, and would alight on the horses or any other objects in their way; we saw many of them on our clothing. The young brood is on hand, and fields that are not very thick and vigorous will be damaged—to what extent a few weeks will tell. We hope to record the fact that our fears are unfounded."

FRUIT GARDEN.—Established orchards, on this impoverished soil, may be renovated in the following manner: If a tree has been planted say 15 years, and attained the size we might expect in that time, get, say ten feet from the trunk, and dig a circle two feet deep all around it, and fill in with a good compost; the effect the next season will be quite marked. If the tree is older or younger, the distance to start with the circle from the trunk will of course be proportionate. A top dressing will also be of great assistance, as well as a vigorous pruning out of all weak or stunted branches. Moss and old bark should be scraped off, and if the trunk and main branches can be washed with a mixture of sulphur and soft soap, much advantage will follow. Old decayed bark on fruit trees is always a sign of a want of vigor. When a tree is growing thrifty it cracks the old bark so freely, as to make it easily fall off; but when the tree is weak and enfeebled, the bark often becomes indurated before it has got cracked, and in this state the tree becomes what gardeners call "hide bound," and artificial means must be afforded to aid the tree to recover. In the cherry and plum trees this is easily done, by making longitudinal incisions through the bark with a sharp knife. In the peach and apricot also this process has been employed with advantage, in spite of the learned theories which have been attempted to show up the absurdity of the practice.

Sometimes fruit trees are unproductive, from other causes than poverty of the soil, or neglect of the orchardist. They often grow luxuriantly to bear well. In this case root pruning is very effectual, and is performed in a similar way to that described above, by digging a circle around the tree, except that the circle is made closer to the trunk of the tree. A fifteen year old tree for instance may be encircled at five feet from the trunk. No rule can be laid down for this. Judgment must be exercised. If cut too close, the tree may be stunted for years, and if too far, it will not be effective. The aim should be to reduce the roots one third.—Gardener's Monthly.

PAROLED PRISONERS.—The following of ficers and enlisted men have been duly exchanged:

1. All officers and enlisted men, and all prisoners, whatever may have been their classification or character, who have been delivered at City Point, Virginia, up to May 6th, 1863.

2. All officers who have been captured and released on parole up to April 1st, 1863, wherever they may have been captured.

3. All enlisted men who have been captured in North Carolina and Virginia, and released on parole, up to April 1st, 1863.

General Pope has issued an order directing all such men not in this report without delay to Brigadier General J. D. Smith, Milwaukee, or Colonel J. D. Smith, Wisconsin volunteers, at Madison, Wisconsin, for being treated as a deserter.—Madison Journal.

A Friend in Need. Try It.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the receipt of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great bone setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and is a powerful and speedy cure for all rheumatic, neuralgic, and nervous disorders. It is truly infallible, and as a cure for Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, &c. its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact.

See advertisement on p. 13.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, at

BUMP & GRAY.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, JUNE 25, 1883.

We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—white winter 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

ing 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; good to extra mill-

Fancy Dress Silks,

Fancy Dress Silks.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

RICE, CAUL & RICE

MARKED DOWN

FANCY DRESS SILKS!

CHECKS, PLAIDS, STRIPES

and BLACK BROCADES,

40 to 50 per Cent Cheaper

PLAIN BROWN AND BLUE SILKS

Lining Silks

Ladies' White and Colored Hats!

JUST RECEIVED!

THE CENTRAL DRUG STORE,

PERFUMERY OF ALL KINDS,

FLAVORING EXTRACTS,

GENUINE BEAR'S OIL,

HAIR OIL,

LIQUID ROUGE,

POWDERED ROUGE,

TUFT SOAP,

SHAVING SOAP,

BRUNING OF ALL KINDS,

RED & BLACK LIPS,

INDISSOLUBLE LIPS,

TOOTHACHE DROPS,

FINE AND COARSE COMBS,

Brown's Bronchial Troches,

VARNISHES,

Paints, Oils, Drugs, Glass,

June 1st, 1883.

American Express Company,

1883, 1883.

General Express Forwarders between all Points

EAST, WEST, NORTH, SOUTH.

Express sent on a first class Passenger

Train, and a complete set of baggage

provided with iron safe for security of valuables

The unrivaled facilities and great extent of the

route of this old established company in this line

to transport with the greatest safety and speed

Coin, Bank Bills, Jewelry, Valuable

Packages,

and parcels of all kinds, as well as merchandise,

AT RATES AS LOW AS ANY OTHER RESPONSIBLE

Collection Department.

Particular attention given to the collection of

NOTES, DRAFTS, BILLS, ACCOUNTS and ALL

of PURCHASE sent with goods to be collected on

delivery.

Goods with invoices to be collected on delivery

of the same, should always be marked O. O. D., and

amount marked on Back of each Bill.

Extension of Territory.

This company has recently extended their lines,

and established offices at all points on the UPRR

between St. Paul and Chicago, including Wisconsin, Minn.

and Iowa, and all points on the Chicago & North

Western, Chicago & St. Paul, and Chicago & Rock

Island, and all points on the Chicago & Rock

Island, and all points on the Chicago & Rock

Island, and all points on the Chicago & Rock

Island, and all points on the Chicago & Rock

Island, and all points on the Chicago & Rock

Island, and all points on the Chicago & Rock

Island, and all points on the Chicago & Rock

Island, and all points on the Chicago & Rock

Island, and all points on the Chicago & Rock

Island, and all points on the Chicago & Rock

Island, and all points on the Chicago & Rock

Island, and all points on the Chicago & Rock

Island, and all points on the Chicago & Rock

Island, and all points on the Chicago & Rock

Island, and all points on the Chicago & Rock

Island, and all points on the Chicago & Rock

Island, and all points on the Chicago & Rock

Island, and all points on the Chicago & Rock

Island, and all points on the Chicago & Rock

Island, and all points on the Chicago & Rock

Island, and all points on the Chicago & Rock

Island, and all points on the Chicago & Rock

Island, and all points on the Chicago & Rock

Island, and all points on the Chicago & Rock

Island, and all points on the Chicago & Rock

Island, and all points on the Chicago & Rock

Island, and all points on the Chicago & Rock

Island, and all points on the Chicago & Rock

Island, and all points on the Chicago & Rock

Island, and all points on the Chicago & Rock

Island, and all points on the Chicago & Rock

Island, and all points on the Chicago & Rock

Island, and all points on the Chicago & Rock

Island, and all points on the Chicago & Rock

Island, and all points on the Chicago & Rock

Island, and all points on the Chicago & Rock

Island, and all points on the Chicago & Rock

Island, and all points on the Chicago & Rock

forenoon of that day, on the side-
central bank of Wisconsin, in the
that certain piece, parcel or tract
and being in the city of Jace-
Rock and state of Wisconsin, and
luded as part of the west half of
or section one in town two north
containing eighteen acres of land
one of said situated in the north-
west half of said southwest quar-
ter, or so much and such part there-
of as to satisfy the amount due on
of May 10, 1863.

C. F. MERRIN, sheriff, Rock Co.

ing, Paving Gutters and build-
South First Street, between Main
Street in the Third Ward.

road bed will be 30 feet in width
of the gutter, and the center
will be 18 inches above the bottom
road bed when completed will be
in surface, rising regularly
the gutters to add center line
estimated by the cubic yard in ex-

embankment will be taken, first, the road and in such manner as to provide a grade for sidewalks. In the excavation to be made does not exceed 300 feet it will be earth in excavation, and lids cubic yard, for every 100 feet over the road bed is to be earth and clay to be used.

gutters, one on each side of said
bed in width at the top and eight
in lowest joint.
The pavers with good sound stone
and placed upon their edges, and
gravel, and in such manner as to
level for the water. The slings of
the manner of laying the outside
of the such as the adorning of said
the paving will be estimated by the
the include preparing bed for the
hauling and burning same, &c.
The bed for the sidewalks, on each
side will be 12 feet wide, composed of

For good material, and will cor-
 near as may be with the center
 the said walks are to be made
 ready for paving.
 At the northern intersection
 Wisconsin street with said South
 e to be stone crosswalks three feet
 wide of stone, not less than one foot
 two feet in length, all well laid.
 be done under the direction of the
 3d Ward.—Dated April 15th, 1863.
 A. T. TENNENBACH,
 COLLINS, } Aldermen 3d Ward

as filed April 10th, 1863,
ANDREW BOSS, Jr., City Clerk.
COURT, ROCK COUNTY.
Alvin Miner, L. Fifield, D. E. Fifield,
O. A. Alden and Almon Emkins,
by virtue of the judgment of fore-
closed in the above entitled ac-
tion of May, 1863, in favor of the above
against the defendants above
for sale and sell at public auction,
on the steps in front of the
Main Street, in the City of Janesville

4 DAY OF JULY, 1868,
 Clerk in the afternoon of that day
 filed mortgage premises, to wit:
 situated in the town of Harmony,
 Rock and state of Wisconsin, and
 at the west half the west half of
 lot of section No thirty one (31),
 range No thirteen (13), containing
 less—Data June 5th, 1868.
 R. T. PEMBERT, Sheriff
 of Rock county, Wis.
 T's Attorneys. je607w

DEED FOR ROCK COUNTY.
 Stephen C Spaulding and others,
 et al.
 by virtue of a judgment of fore-
 closure rendered in the above action
 of June, 1863, the undersigned, a
 sheriff by said court for such public
 auction, to the highest bidder,
 the Rock County Bank, in Janes-
 ville

1ST of SEPTEMBER, 1863,

that parcel of real estate particularly be: eight acres of land off from parcel of land bounded as follows:— in the northwest fractional quarter (30), in township three (3) north, (3) east in Rock county, Wisconsin, of the Janesville and Milton road 230' west, four chains and thirty section line on the north side of east parallel with the section line said section 50 sixty to chains and one north and parallel with the other section line of said section 50 thirty to chains, the new west and

aid section line on the north side
by chains and seventeen links to
ad, thence north 20° 3' east along
and eight chains and fifty links to
ing, containing 14 ac. & reserving
land 2 rods wide on the east and
way.—Dated June 5th, 1883.
W. A. LAWRENCE, Referee, &c.

URT FOR ROCK COUNTY.
T, agt Stephen C Spaulding and
others, ditta.

by virtue of a judgment of fore-
rendered in the above action on
1893, the undersigned, a referee
said court for such purpose, will
to the highest bidder, at the front
county bank, in Jancerville, in said

4TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1893,
that parcel of real estate particu-
lars: all that part of the north-
of section thirty (30.), in town-
of range thirteen (13) east, in
county, bounded as follows—begin-

center of the Jacobsville and Mil-
sought 260 30' west four chains and
from the section line on the north
thence east parallel with section
line of said section 30 sixteen chains
thence south and parallel with
section line of said section
sixty-three links, thence west and
said section line on north side of
chains and seventeen links to the
thence north 260 30' east along the
right chain and fifty links to the
containing 14 acres, excepting and
a strip of land 2 rods wide up the

for a highway—Dated June 6th,
W. A. LAWRENCE,
Referee, &c.

COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

For, agst Nelson L. Rouse and —
Henry F. Rouse and — Rouse his
relating and David Nogale, dists.
also, to each of the above defendants
summoned and required to answer
of the plaintiff in title action, which
of the clerk of said court May
ch a grand jury with agreed with

copy of your answer to said com-
mander at his office in Jonesville in
twenty days after the service here-
of of such service; and if you fail
to comply within the time afore-
said, action will apply to said court for
in the complaint.

H. K. WILTON, Pln's Atty.

COURT OF WOOD COUNTY.

the estate of James Harris, deceased.

filling an instrument in writing,
in the last will and testament

of the city of Knoxville, in said
comparative petition of Thomas B.
city, representing that the said de-
clth day of June, 1863, leaving said
said petitioner is; pointed the ex-
praying that the same may be pro-
muntary heard to said petitioner,
atters be heard before this court at
thereof, in the city of Knoxville
the 1st Monday of August next, at
it is further ordered, that public
on to all persons interested, by
this order for three weeks suc-

the court,
J. P. PRICHARD, County Judge.
COURT OF ROCK COUNTY.
In estate of William Holmes, de-
ceased.
Filing an instrument in writing,
as the last will and testament of
the city of Janesville, in said
accompanying petition of Catherine A.

of said city, representing that at her residence in said city on April, 1881, leaving said instrument, a same may be proved, it is ordered before this court, at the office of, in the city of Jacksonville in said Monday of June, next, at ten o'clock and ordered that public notice there- persons interested by publishing a s three weeks successively, once in said day of hearing, in the Janes- a daily newspaper printed and y - Dated June 8th, 1863.

P. PRICHARD, County Judge.
Notice to Creditors.
COURT OF ROCK COUNTY.
 Estate of Philip Mealey, deceased.
 My concern:
 Administration having been issued
 to Philip Carroll, and six months having
 expired, I hereby give notice to all
 creditors to present their claims for
 allowance, notice is hereby given
 that I will, at his office in the city of
 Quincy, on the ninth day of Decem-

se hours of ten o'clock A M and
received, examine and adjust all
of all persons against said de-
-15 PRICHARD, County Judge.
ND OF PRINTING
MOVED AT HIS OFFICE.

[illegible]

section one, or as to such and such part thereof, it is sufficient to entitle the amount due on the contract, dated July 1, 1880, to be paid to
A. T. FARMER, sheriff, Rock Co.,
ATTEST, J. H. HAYES, Notary, My Book 7

SOUTH FIRST STREET.

provisions for Grading, Paving Gutters and bulle-
tins on South First Street, between 3rd and 5th
streets, in the City of Rock, Wisconsin.

1. The Road—The road will be 36 feet in width
between the paving of the gutters, and the center
of the road will be 36 feet in width between the
gutters. The road bed when completed will be
and uniform in surface, rising regularly
to the level of the grade of the street, the
grading will be estimated by the cubic yard in ex-
cavating being allowed for earth in embank-
ment, and for each cubic yard.

2. Material for embankment will be taken, first,
from the road and in such manner as
may be approved by a grade surveyor.

3. If the material from the excavation to be used
in the road does not exceed 300 feet it will be
and simply as earth in excavation, and tida

material for the cubic yard, for every 100 feet over
and gravel to be tract.
The gully, and each side of said
to six feet in width at the top and eight
feet depth at the lowest point.
The good sound stone or gravel, and such material as is
of curved channel for the water, and of
the manner of laying the concrete
for the bottom of the gully, shall be
as directed. The paving will be estimated
on, which will include preparing for the
concrete, having laid down the
WALKS--The bed for the sidewalks, on each
said street, will be 12 inch wide, composed of
stone or gravel, or other suitable material,
in grade, near as may be with the center
said street; the said walks are to be made
with concrete and ready set stones.
WALKS--At the southern intersection
Division and Wisconsin streets with said South
Street there are to be two foot wide
and composed of stone, not less than one foot
thickness and three feet in length, all well laid.

[illegible][illegible]

to Locke, thence south and parallel with the
and south corner section line of said section
thence north sixty three and one half degrees
to the northeast section line on the north side
of said twenty chain and seventeen links to
the corner of said lot, thence south twenty
feet of said road eight chains and fifty links to
the corner of said road containing 14 ac. on returning
to the corner of said road, thence south and west
a strip of land 2 rods wide to the road and
thence along highway - Jotted June 22, 1883.
W. A. LAVER & SONS, Referees, &c.

SHIRBOUT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.
D Smith, plaintiff, agt Stephen C Spaulding and
others, defendants.
Transuance and by virtue of a judgment of fore-
closure and sale rendered in the above action on
the 21st day of June, 1883, the undersigned, a referee
in and by said court appointed, do hereby offer for
public auction, to the highest bidder, at the west
corner of the Rock County Bank, in Janesville, in and
on
THE 10th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1883,
Rock County, M. all that parcel of real estate par-
ticularly described as follows: all that part of the north-
west corner of section 36, township 36 north, range

[illegible]

and in the office of the clerk of said court May 1, 1908, and of which a copy is herewith served upon the petitioner, and a copy of the same is filed on the subscriber at the office in Jacksonville, in January, within twenty days after the aforesaid date, and on the day of the filing of the same, the undersigned made complaint within the time aforesaid, and this action will apply to said court for the relief sought in the complaint and to the writ now STAMP.

J. K. WILSON, PLAINTIFF.

COUNTY OF CLAY, CLAY COUNTY.

That the estate of James Harris, deceased, is pending and filing an instrument in writing, to wit, a mortgage, in said county of Clay, and the accompanying petition of Thomas B. Harris, guardian of said estate, in said county, was filed on the 11th day of June, 1908, leaving said petitioner, in which said petitioner sought the execution of said mortgage and prayed that the said letters testamentary issued to said petitioner, dated said matters be heard before this court at the time and place designated in said petition, on the 1st Monday of August next, to wit, on the 1st Monday of August next, and it is further ordered that public notice be given to all persons interested in the

ing a copy of this order for three weeks suc-
cessively, once in each week to said day of hear-
ing, in the Daily Public Opinion, a newspaper
published and published at said city.—Dated June
15, 1881.

AMOR P. PRICHARD, County Judge.

COUNTY COURT OF ROCK COUNTY.

matter of the estate of WILLIAM HOLMES, de-
ceased.

Reading and filing in this court in writing,
has been presented to me the will and testamen-
tary annex, late of the city of Jacksonville, in said
county, and the accompanying petition of C. A. Harline A.
son of the said deceased, for the revocation of the
said will, and the appointment of a guardian of the
said deceased child at her residence, so in said city on
the tenth day of April, 1881, reading said instrument,
and the evidence in support thereof, and the mat-
ter to be heard before this court, at the office
of the Judge thereof, in the city of Jacksonville in said
county, on Monday, the 15th day of June, 1881, and
it is further ordered that public notice there-
of be given to all persons interested by publishing a
copy of this said order in the Daily Public Opin-
ion, prior to said day of hearing, in the Jace-
ville Gazette, a daily newspaper printed and
published at said city, for three successive

by the court,
w AMOS P. PRICHARD, County Judge.

Notice to Creditors.
COUNTY COURT OF BOKER COUNTY.
Executor of the estate of Philip Mealey, deceased.
I, my executor:
Inasmuch as the administrators of my said deceased estate have been named and do to Philip Oxenroll, and his executors, full satisfaction of all claims allowed to creditors to procure their claims for payment of said allowance, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of the said Philip Mealey, in said county, on the ninth day of December, 1905, at the hours of one o'clock A M and thereafter, until the said day of December, 1905, shall present and demand of all persons against said estate and the same to the undersigned.

Witness my hand and seal of office this 10th day of June 1905.
w AMOS P. PRICHARD, County Judge.

**ALL KINDS OF PAINTING
BARELY REQUIRED AT HIS OFFICE.**